OCT 1 6 1934

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 59 October 15, 1934 No. 18

Prison Libraries Number

What Prisoners Read
Perrie Jones

Prison Library Standards
Roland Mulhauser

Breaking Into The Prisons
E. Kathleen Jones

Where Two Or More Books Are Gathered
A. H. McCormick

Penologists, Prisoners, And Prison Libraries
A Symposium

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH (MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST) BY

R. R. BOWKER COMPANY

"Old England is our home, and Englishmen are we;
Our tongue is known in every clime, our flag in every sea."

THE BOOKLOVERS' MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES

No such picturesque presentation of this wonderful literary atmosphere has previously been attempted. Shows the locale of the great stories of English literature. Period covered extends from ancient times to modern days. Special insets of London and Edinburgh.

Six Colors—Size about 22 x 28 inches.

● DESIGNED BY PAUL M. PAINE PRICE $2.50

"Land of our Birth, we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be,
When we are grown and take our place
As men and women with our race."

Rudyard Kipling

THE MAP OF AMERICA'S MAKING

A beautiful edition of this popular and useful map. Through the legends on sea and land the story of American history is visualized. Columbus and Verrazano, Marquette and La Salle, Tremont and Lewis and Clarke, their routes are charted and dates recorded. Johnny Appleseed, Sam Houston, Custer and Whitman—these names mean more when seen against their geographical setting. Printed in seven colors, the Map of America's Making is an ornament to any room.

No one sees the map without settling down to a half hour's enjoyment of its drawings and legends, and no one can study it without having his knowledge of American history refreshed and stimulated.

Full size about 22 x 28 inches. Seven colors.

● DESIGNED BY PAUL M. PAINE PRICE $2.50

R. R. BOWKER CO. 62 W. 45th St. NEW YORK

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Publication Office, 19th and Federal Streets, Camden, N. J.: Editorial and General Offices, 62 W. 45th St., New York City. VOL. 59, No. 18. Published Semi-monthly, September to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Camden, N. J. Subscription $5 a year; 25c. a copy. Copyright 1934 by R. R. Bowker Company.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Published by R. R. Bowker Company. *Publication Office:* 19th and Federal Sts., Camden, N. J.
Editorial and General Offices: 62 W. 45th St., New York City

25 cents single copy. *Five dollars a year.*

Editors
Bertine E. Weston
Frederic G. Melcher

Business Manager
Albert R. Crone
Advertising: Louis C. Greene

Vol. 59, No. 18 October 15, 1934

CONTENTS

WHERE TWO OR MORE BOOKS ARE GATHERED, *by A. H. McCormick* 773
BREAKING INTO THE PRISONS, *by E. Kathleen Jones* 775
PENOLOGISTS, PRISONERS, AND PRISON LIBRARIES, *A Symposium* 782
PRISON LIBRARY STANDARDS, *by Roland Mulhauser* 784
WHAT PRISONERS READ, *by Perrie Jones* 787
ENGLISH OBSERVATIONS ON AMERICAN LIBRARY LAW, *by James H. Wellard* . . . 791
EDITORIAL FORUM 794
LIBRARY BOOKS REVIEWED 796
CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE 798
CALENDAR OF EVENTS 802
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD 803
THE OPEN ROUND TABLE 806
AMONG LIBRARIANS 808
ADVANCE BOOK INFORMATION 809
FORTHCOMING ISSUES 795

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD: Their History, Administration and Public Services. By ARUNDELL ESDAILE, M.A., F.S.A., F.L.A., Secretary of the British Museum. Illustrated, demy 8 vo. cloth. £1.1s.0d. net.

TYPE DESIGNS: Their History and Development. By A. F. JOHNSON, of the British Museum. Illustrated. Bibliography. Demy 8 vo. cloth, pp. viii, 232. 10s.6d. net.

DEVICES OF THE EARLY PRINTERS: Their History and Development. Selected and Annotated by HUGH WILLIAM DAVIES. With 250 facsimile reproductions and a Chapter on Portrait Figures of Printers. Demy 8vo. cloth. In the Press.

THE APPROACH TO LIBRARIANSHIP: A Guide to the Profession and to the Elementary Examination of The Library Association. By HENRY A. SHARP, F.L.A., Deputy Librarian, Croydon Public Libraries. With an Introduction by H. M. TOMLINSON. Frontis. Cr. 8vo. cloth, pp. 224. 7s.6d. net.

PAINTING: A Guide to the Best Books with Special Reference to the Requirements of Public Libraries. A Thesis accepted for the Diploma of the Library Association. By ERIC RAYMOND McCOLVIN, Librarian, The Polytechnic, London. With an Introduction by G. H. PALMER, B.A., F.S.A. Demy 8vo. cloth. 10s.6d. net.

MRS. PIOZZI AND ISAAC WATTS: Being Annotations in the Autograph of Mrs. Piozzi on a copy of the First Edition of the *Philosophical Essays* of Watts. With an Introduction and Notes by JAMES P. R. LYELL, B.Litt. (Oxon). Royal 8vo. boards, cloth back. 5s.0d. net.

Prospectuses free on application

GRAFTON & CO., Coptic House, 51 Great Russell St., London, W. C. 1.

LIBRARY MARKET PAGES

Are you in the market for rebinding? Any of the binders listed in this section will be glad to furnish quotations.

The BINDING MATERIALS used by RADEMAEKERS are SUPER-FINE: the new color combinations brighten the library shelves: the durability of the bindings help librarians to reduce expenses.

RADEMAEKERS

Library Bookbinders and Booksellers
NEWARK, N. J.

Bindery:
74 Oraton St.
Newark, N. J.

New York Office:
12 St. Charles Pl.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STO-A-WAY BINDING

The Pacific Library Binding Company, 770 East Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, California, offers this type of "storage" binding for little-used periodicals. The actual binding is to be done by the *customer's own* book binder, under patent license. *Sto-a-way Binding* has had over a year's test, and has proven satisfactory to present users. A forty percent saving in cost is claimed.

Sto-a-way Binding is *not* offered as "something just as good." It does *not* supersede regular library binding. It *is* intended for binding the tied-up material in every library, that goes unbound because of the too great cost of *usual binding*.

A *sample volume* of the *Sto-a-way Binding* can be obtained by sending 50 cents in stamps, if at the same time you mention the name and address of your own binder. Your binder will then be informed as to how he can do future *Sto-a-way* Binding for you.

Transparent *Specially Processed* *Durable*

TRANSPARO
TRANSPARENT SILK CHIFFON

For Repairing and Preserving
Books, Manuscripts, Records

Gossamer light yet of remarkable strength and durability. So sheer and transparent that the finest print is clearly legible through it. 40 inches wide—50c. per yard—will fill your requirements from one yard up. Send for sample.

TRANSPARO COMPANY
112 Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

DESS & TALAN CO., INC.
213 East 144th St., New York City

WE KNOW HOW—. For over thirty years we have been doing one thing—re-binding library books. In the experienced hands of our craftsmen you can feel sure that any book receives a strong, beautiful, appropriate binding. Don't forget, the best costs no more.

SPECIALISTS IN LIBRARY BINDINGS

ELLIOTT BOOKBINDING CO.

BOOKS BOUND by us are BOUND to stay

1901 Rosedale St. Balto. Md.

JOSEPH RUZICKA
Binders Since 1758
606 N. Eutaw St. Baltimore, Md.
220 E. Gaston St. Greensboro, N. C.
2221 Naylor Road, S. E. Washington, D. C.
"CRAFTSTYLE"

LIBRARY MARKET PAGES

BOOK WEEK

COMING SOON—BE READY

Check the Huntting Lists for the books worth buying and order promptly—
and be sure, for books subject to hard usage, to say
"HUNTTING BOUND IN BUCKRAM"

THE H. R. HUNTTING CO. *Library Specialists* SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ANY BOOK • OF ANY PUBLISHER • IN ANY BINDING!

Binders Board

Davey Board
The Standard Binders Board
For Library Bindings
The Davey Company
164 Laidlaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Out of Print Books

SPECIALISTS IN OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS
Huge Stock of Good Second Hand Books
Lists and Correspondence Solicited
DAUBER & PINE BOOKSHOPS, INC.
66 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Correspondence Courses

A booklet, "Music Lessons under Master Teachers," telling how you can obtain Conservatory training in music at home with no interference with your regular work and at nominal cost, will be sent on request.
University Extension Conservatory
Dept. L. B. 702 E. 41st Street, Chicago, Ill.

Travel

SWITZERLAND
Booklets, posters (include 25¢ for postage) and information on Switzerland, "The Land Where Dreams Come True," free.
Swiss Federal Railroads
475 Fifth Ave., New York City

HOW TO RUN A RENTAL LIBRARY

by
Groff Conklin

Cloth, 132 pages **$1.25**

R. R. BOWKER CO. NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED FOR SEVENTY YEARS, Messrs:

B. F. STEVENS AND BROWN, LTD.

PLACE THEIR SPECIALISED SERVICES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE LIBRARIANS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SUPPLY OF BOOKS (OLD AND NEW), PRINTS, PERIODICALS, AND ANY OTHER LITERARY MATERIAL.

WRITE DIRECT TO

B. F. STEVENS AND BROWN, LTD.
NEW RUSKIN HOUSE
28-30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET
LONDON, W. C. 1.

One minute from BRITISH MUSEUM. CALL WHEN IN LONDON.

POINTS
SECOND SERIES

(Bibliographia Series No. VIII)

by

Percy H. Muir

With seven plates in
collotype and seven facsimiles

Collectors of modern "firsts" recognize Mr. Muir as an honest and reliable guide.

The SECOND SERIES is divided into an "Argumentative" and "Factual" section. A feature is the number of check lists of increasingly collected authors.

Limited Edition
Price $5.00

R. R. BOWKER COMPANY
NEW YORK

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Where Two Or More Books Are Gathered

By A. H. McCORMICK

Commissioner of Correction, New York, N. Y.

IT IS POSSIBLE that we prison men have been too prone to take for granted the interest of librarians in prisons and reformatories. This is particularly true in my case, for I have had assurances of interest from so many librarians who want only to be given the necessary request for help by institution officials. There is no field, however, in which the demand is more constant for new services for which no funds are available. It is only natural that prisoners should fall toward the bottom of the list of the library's preferred clients. Without becoming maudlin or sentimental, I would like here to present, instead of the need of the prison for books, the need of the prisoner, as a human being, for books.

Immediately after graduation from college I served incognito a short voluntary term in a state prison. The prison was over a hundred years old. My cell was built of heavy stone blocks and was only three feet, ten inches in width. By hooking my bed with its "donkey's breakfast," or mattress stuffed with hay, against the wall I could take a walk, three cramped steps in length: "One-two-three-turn-one-two-three-turn." When I sat on the bed my knees touched the wall of the cell.

From 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. this cell was my little world. Since that experience I have always understood why little things are of such tremendous importance to prisoners: why even the best of them connive endlessly to get a cup of coffee or a little additional food; why they will smuggle old boxes and scraps of wood into their cells until a shoddy little piece of furniture finally appears; why they treasure for years a crudely written letter that says nothing; why they leap at the chance to earn even five days off a five-year sentence; why they wait so eagerly for the visits of friends and relatives, a half-hour every two weeks on opposite sides of a wide table or a heavy wire screen. They live, even in the best prisons, in a world so barren, so constricted, that everything desirable takes on a new and expanded value.

In that prison, also, I first learned what books mean to prisoners. My first evening was spent walking back and forth ceaselessly, listening to the endless coughing from the cells around me, as the summer mists rolled in from the river through the open windows, and wondering why men lock other men, most of whom are dangerous only to their pocketbooks, in iron cages as though they were ravenous beasts. At the end of four hours, although I was not a bona fide prisoner and could leave at any time, I was at heart a convict. When the light in my cell went out at nine o'clock I knew that if I had five years to do only that 25-watt bulb would stand between me and insanity.

Early in the second evening a prisoner, the cell-block trusty, passed an old *Saturday Evening Post* through the bars of my cell with a "Here, kid, like to read? No use walkin'. You ain't goin' nowhere." Before that old *Post* was handed on to another prisoner I read it from cover to cover, even the third part of a six-part serial. Other magazines were handed into me later, but no books. I would have read *Mother Goose* backwards for the sake of laying my hands on a book. Later I asked whether or not there was a library in the prison. "Sure," said an old cynic whom I met in the yard, "they got a library. They got *The Life of Dwight L. Moody* and the reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1884 and lots of other snappy numbers. You can get one by giving a sack of smoking tobacco to the Deputy's trusty."

I have recorded this personal and now rather ancient experience because it explains why, in every prison administrative position since that time, I have established adequate libraries as rapidly as possible. The prisons of the City of New York are still about the worst I have ever seen but, at least, each one is being given a library as fast as they can be installed and staffed. Mr. Roland Mulhauser is in charge of the library service. A thousand dollars' worth of new books has been bought for each of the two institutions on Welfare Island and the other institutions will receive similar initial collections. Librarians are being secured from the work relief rolls. Funds will be available for periodical accessions and we do not intend to allow the libraries to become moss-covered.

Before Mr. Mulhauser and Mr. John Chancellor, now on the staff of the A. L. A., left the service of the Federal Bureau of Prisons they had the satisfaction of seeing in each Federal institution a reasonably well-rounded collection of up-to-date books, in charge of a library school-trained librarian, and a mail loan collection at the Washington headquarters. To Mr. Chancellor, as Supervising Librarian of the Bureau, and Mr. Mulhauser, who organized the libraries of five institutions in succession, belongs the credit for establishing the best library system to be found in any prison system in America.

There are at least two other institution library systems that must be given the highest praise. The library service in Minnesota, under Miss Perrie Jones as State Institutional Librarian, has long been outstanding, as has that in Wisconsin under the State Free Library Commission. Under the former system, Miss Jones makes regular selections of new books for purchase and supervises the institution libraries closely, making frequent visits of short or long duration, as the need dictates. The Wisconsin system does not rely so much on a strong local library as on the State book loaning service, which is extended to prisoners as though they were free citizens. A combination of these two systems, with the addition of the resident librarians which have been such a source of strength to the Federal service, would give the penal and correctional institutions of any State a very nearly ideal library system.

These are not by any means the only instances of good prison library service to record, although they are "few and far between." There is the work in Massachusetts of Miss E. Kathleen Jones, whose indomitable energy has so often had to be expended in keeping the State Prison from spending library funds for saxaphones and baseballs. There is the State Library Commission of New Jersey, which has in recent years deposited book collections in the institutions or supplied funds for book purchases. There is the New York State Library, which has had for years a standing offer of real assistance before the State Department of Correction, an offer which has never yet been taken up. Similarly, there are the numerous state and local libraries throughout the country which stand ready to help prisons and reformatories and are never invited. The inadequacy of institution libraries is not the fault of the library profession, unless in its failure to attract and train more male librarians who are suited to prison work. It is primarily the fault of prison administrators, who too often think that anything in type and between covers is a book, that all books are born free and equal, and that wherever two or more books are gathered together there is a library.

I have seen prison libraries that would make any librarian balance between laughter and tears. Some are small and buried in dust; others are overwhelmingly large and dry as dust. Often they are almost as inaccessible as the prison arsenal. The tragedy of the situation lies in the real desire of prisoners to read and their inclination toward good reading under skilled guidance. "Westerns" and other exciting fiction are the best sellers in all institutions, it is true, but in one Federal penitentiary there was a fairly long period during which half the books taken out were non-fiction, and other institutions can show high percentages. Prisoners read widely and constantly, when given a real chance.

This article is not intended to discuss library technique. That is fortunate for, not being a librarian, I wrote all I knew on the subject in Chapter X of my book, *The Education of Adult Prisoners*, and in the opening chapter of *The Prison Library Handbook*. My purpose here, as I have stated, is to stress the desire of the prisoner for books. Prisons have been so modernized and so many caustic references to "country clubs" have been made by people who would jump out of the windows of the Waldorf-Astoria, if they were imprisoned there for a year, that we forget that prisons are essentially places of privation. One who has never done time cannot imagine the monotony and sense of deprivation that imprisoned men and women suffer and how surely the passage of time works havoc with the minds and emotions of all but the strongest. It is not enough that we view the prison library problem as an academic question which we shall solve with our calm, sure and cool technique. The prison library problem, like everything else that concerns prisoners, is one to be approached with fire, with emotion, with a moving concern for these human beings who, from what causes God alone knows, have offended against the law and have been immured in the iron cages of our fashioning.

A library in a correctional or penal institution ought to be an integral and active part of the facilities of the institution. . . . The Warden and his staff ought to regard the library with as much respect as they do the medical services of the institution or the recreation facilities. . . . Not only should books be circulated to the living quarters of the prison but the prisoners should be permitted to visit the library shelves themselves.

——By WILLIAM J. ELLIS,
Commissioner, Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, N. J.

Breaking Into The Prisons

By E. KATHLEEN JONES

Secretary, Division of Public Libraries, Dept. of Education, Boston, Mass.

THE THESIS is this: Given a prison population throughout the country of approximately 130,000 with a large majority of these prisoners coming back into our midst after serving sentences of from one to ten years—what are we going to do about it? These men and women are not coming out with better or stronger characters than they went in with unless all sorts of forces for good are brought to bear on them.

Why Books? The Library is but one of these forces for good, but it can be a very real force because books do affect the mental attitude. The state prisons in which the men and women do any creative work or labor which needs mental application are unfortunately few. In any case there are the long evenings when books may help to overcome the bitter anti-social spirit common in all prisons or perhaps turn some man's mind toward an honest profession or trade. But, you may say, statistics indicate that only about 85 per cent of the prison population have gone beyond the eighth grade in school and that many of these are really illiterate; that is, they have not mastered the mechanics of reading or have not the mental ability to read intelligently. So we have actually a rather small percentage who, of themselves, will want anything but fiction or the lighter and more popular non-fiction. Is it, then, worth while to bother with these comparative few?

In other words, given a chance will the prisoner read worth while books? Well, in big Sing Sing last year the circulation of non-fiction alone was over 8,500; in little New Hampshire State Prison it was over 3,000 for the first six months of 1934. In both, as in most of those whose records are available, the most popular classes are Travel, Useful Arts, Biography and Literature with History and Social Sciences, including Economics, not far behind. Here is your answer. The men will read, if they get the chance and the books.

Who, then, is going to see that the men get books? While every prison will report that it has a library, comparatively few state and county institutions can boast organized, well-rounded collections. Very few have adequate appropriations for buying needed books and fewer still have trained civilian librarians attached to their staff to select such purchases and render individual book service to ambitious prisoners. Please note that the Federal prisons are not included in this estimate. We are concerned in this paper with state and county correctional institutions only.

Since this is the case, some agency must stand ready to supplement the prison collections with live, up-to-date material. The prison library may be able to furnish fiction in abundance, but it can hardly be expected to buy the latest thing on air-conditioning, refrigeration, applied psychology, the new deal, "a book that will show a chap how to act when he gets out of here", violin making, "what's going on in Russia and China", commercial art—all actual and recent requests from one state prison owning a remarkably good standard collection.

The state library commissions or their equivalents would seem to be the proper agents for making contact with the prison libraries. But here we are faced with these very pertinent questions: Have they sufficient funds? Have they on their staff anyone qualified to undertake institution library service? What states are already giving prison library service and how? By (1) Lending books? (2) Supervising the organization of prison libraries and doing follow-up work? (3) Establishing special contacts with the state correctional department and its various divisions?

In an effort to find the answers to these queries a questionnaire was sent out in August to thirty-two of the state commissions we had reason to believe might be doing something. Apologies for such an encroachment on vacations and thanks for the generous and interested response from busy and tired librarians are here extended, and, as briefly as possible, the answers are summarized.

State Library Commissions. Twenty-nine answered. Of these only five report they are doing nothing adding, however, that if the prison officials were interested enough to ask for help, they would get it despite limited funds and short-staffed offices. Two other commissions, Iowa and Nebraska, have had in more prosperous years institution librarians working in all state institutions, and they hope this service may be resumed later. The others all render service to some extent, either from the lending library, by compiling lists for purchase, or by helping in library technique. Nearly every one of them expresses regret that decreased appropriations and overworked staffs limit the amount of service they can offer. Several report total indifference, if not actual antagonism, on the part of prison officials. Excerpts follow from the reports of some of the state library commissions which seem to be rendering especially interesting or efficient service.

California. Lends extensively, but on request only, to two state prisons, San Quentin and Folsom, and somewhat to the Preston School of Industry (correctional) where there is a trained librarian who does outstanding work with the boys. Two other state correctional institutions are served by County libraries which maintain a branch in each. In 1933 the State Library lent 8,036 volumes to San Quentin alone. Requests are made there through the Director of Libraries and the Department of Religious Activities. At Folsom over 500 prisoners are borrowing directly

from the State Library, their requests being approved by the Educational Director. The State Department of Education also cooperates extensively with the prisons through University Extension courses.

Massachusetts. Has organized and supervises, to a certain degree, libraries in several state correctional institutions, makes out lists for purchase on request and lends collections of books as well as fills individual requests. Conducted a special reading course at the state correctional school for girls a few years ago to see if they would read better books under guidance; results very satisfactory. Work limited by small staff. Cooperation with the State Department of Corrections all that could be asked. Hope to have in time a trained librarian to supervise the three men's prison libraries and a trained school librarian for each correctional school. There is a library-school trained librarian in the women's prison at Framingham. Norfolk and Framingham send in monthly reports from their libraries. The Division of Public Libraries has made out a series of lists of books in its lending library on subjects of special interest to officers in state institutions. These are multigraphed and bound in paper covers. They comprise (for the prisons) Penology; Psychology; Youth, Normal and Abnormal; Social Service; Handicrafts; Play Production. A set has been sent to every state institution, resulting in new borrowers.

Michigan. The State Library lends individual books and collections on request. At present collections in two state prisons. Individual requests filled for the Federal prison at Milan and the state prison at Jackson. Give organization help to all state institutions and have done extensive work in this field at Jackson and Ionia. Jackson sends a monthly report of its work in the library. Cooperation between all state departments good. Limited funds and small staff retard service.

Minnesota. This is the one state which has really adequate institution library service for the State Board of Control has for years employed a trained Library Supervisor whose whole time is spent in institution library work. This means that there is a well selected, organized library in each institution with trained librarians in several. Book purchases are made by the Supervisor, book notes inserted in some of the institution papers, publicity work carried on, book talks given, etc., etc. The State Library lends books on request.

New Jersey. There is a library in every institution. Inmates are allowed to visit the library and select books from the shelves with the advice and aid of the person in charge in all except the State's Prison and an effort is being made here to plan a way by which all but a few may have this privilege. In fact, a scheme for freer and fuller library service in all institutions is now being worked out cooperatively by the Educational Division of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies and the Public Library Commission.

The Commission gives to the libraries in institutions supervision, aid and advice both by letter and personal visits and extends to them the privilege of borrowing books for study and serious reading to supplement their own stock. The libraries in the institutions are under the care of the local educational officer.

If the institution is in a county with a County library, the Commission gives additional aid to the County library which in turn lists the institution among its regular branches for visits and book aid. The County library places in these institutions a beginning stock of books and allows them exchange privileges of books as needed on the monthly visit of the book car, at which time the librarian confers with the educational officer as to problems which have arisen. This is in addition to the special loan privilege.

To those institutions not in a county with a County library the Commission gives as far as possible the same service, the exchange being made through the mails instead of the book car. The books purchased by the institutions themselves are for study and serious reading and of lasting value, and the lighter material is furnished by the regular exchange with the County library or the Public Library Commission. Before purchase, book lists are submitted to the Commission for criticism. The officers visit the headquarters of the Commission for suggestions as to book purchase and for book loans for themselves and the inmates.

The collections and service in these institutions are, insofar as is possible, similar to those in public libraries as they serve the institution schools and shops as well as provide general reading.

In cooperation with the State Parole Officer a bibliography on parole and the books which will give parole officers an understanding of the people on parole and their surroundings has been compiled for the use of parole officers in the State. These books are kept for the use of these officers and are much in demand. Books are also furnished for the officers' training school which is conducted in one of the reformatories.

New York. A committee is at present preparing a report on an Educational Program for state institutions and, as a part of the report, detailed recommendations will be given for books and library service. At present the State Library Extension Division lends books on request. The Library Organizer attached to the Division is giving personal help and supervision in cataloging, classification and book selection. Fine cooperation between all State departments. Miss Eastwood of the State Library made out in 1932 a purchase list called *Books for Boys in Welfare Institutions* and in 1934 another called *Books for Girls in Welfare Institutions*, both printed by the State Department of Social Welfare.

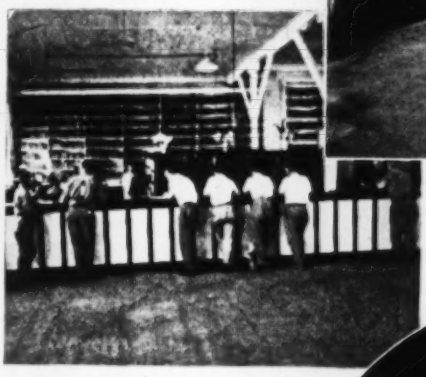
Oregon. Lends books freely. The State Prison brings in each week a list of special requests and takes back the weekly shipment. In the last twenty-one months they have had almost 3,000 books. Expect to try out here the reading course idea used so successfully with the rural population in Oregon. The Girls Training School has a regular collection each month of about a hundred books. One man appreciated the books so much, while in prison, that as soon as he was discharged he came to the State Library to borrow books.

Pennsylvania. Cooperation with the Welfare De-

Above: *The Library At Walkill State Prison, New York*

Above: *Part Of The Reading Room Of The U. S. Northwestern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania*

Above: *Library In A Reformatory For Men Where Open Shelves Are An Asset*



Above: *Inmates Drawing Books At The Library, San Quentin, California*

Above: *A Model Prison Library. Note The Open Shelves, Good Arrangement And Bright Light*

Above: *A. H. McCormick, Commissioner of Correction, Borrowing The First Book From The Recently Organized Library At Welfare Island Penitentiary. Acting Warden Levi Is Checking The Commissioner's Selection*

Above: *Federal Correctional Camp Library At Fort Eustis, Virginia*

Above: *Federal Industrial Institution For Women Library, Alderson, West Virginia*

partment and Bureau of Correction, all that could be asked. All questions of book selection in prisons or policy relating to prison libraries referred to the Library Extension Division. Surveys of prison libraries and recommendations made by request, and organization help and supervision given. Permanent loans, travel library service and special book requests to several institutions, lists made out for purchase, advice on cataloging and classification through correspondence to prisoner-librarian etc., etc. CWA projects in three correctional institutions.

Vermont. Gives state aid in the form of new books to the prison and Vermont Industrial School. Decrease this year. Gives occasional help in book buying and has organized the library in the State Prison. The Book Wagon goes to the State Prison and books are chosen from it by the inmate librarian. These include books on special subjects such as Economics, Psychology, Law, etc., as well as books of Adventure and Travel. Vermont law reads, "The state board of education shall provide and have the care and supervision of suitable libraries to be maintained in the penal and charitable institutions maintained by the state, subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by the commissioner of public welfare."

Wisconsin. Lending books to five correctional institutions. Cut in appropriation and book funds has interrupted the reading course service to two institutions, but as they now have educational directors who can plan work of that sort this is not such an overwhelming disaster. The State Prison is building up an adequate library and so needs fewer long time deposit collections. The Industrial Schools use, especially, reference collections on long time loan chosen with the cooperation of the Department of Public Instruction visiting teacher to supplement their school instruction. The Industrial Home for Women, which now includes the Women's Prison, has long-time deposit collections of a general character and now, instead of planning individual reading courses for women alert enough to care for some special subjects, these women have been organized into reading clubs on several broad topics—nursing, health and child care, nature and gardening, office and secretarial work, etc. These clubs meet once a week and each group has been provided with as many books on the subject as there are members of the group so that they may discuss and exchange books at their meeting until the entire group has read all the books. The head of the book selection of the Library Commission is constantly called on for advice in book selection and, both by personal visits and letters, offers a great deal of valuable help in building up their permanent libraries. Library visitors and students of the library school on field practice have cataloged and classified the collection at the State Prison and State Reformatory. There is a fine spirit of cooperation between the various state departments and the Board of Control. There is now a definite financial contract between the State Board of Control and the Division of University Extension by which the educational directors at the two men's prisons are members of the Extension staff, paid by the Extension, and the Board of Control pays a monthly sum to the Extension for their services. The Chairman of the Board of Control has expressed himself in writing as being 100 per cent for this plan and the precedent may point the way for a contract for an institutional librarian some day. Parole and Probation officers, especially those working with women, call on the Library Commission frequently for books for individual cases. A very interesting summary of the Wisconsin activities is published in the *Bulletin* of the University of Wisconsin for April 1934 under the title "An Adult Education Program for Prisoners".

So much for the service from the State Library agencies to state correctional institutions. The reports of these ten are full of suggestions for other states to follow when able. Minnesota's is the ideal arrangement in those states whose various state institutions are united under one Board of Control, but in other states the Library agency must work through various Commissions. In Massachusetts, for example, the thirty-two state institutions are divided among the Departments of Corrections, Public Welfare, Mental Diseases, and Public Health. Here the need of an Institution librarian attached to the Division of Public Libraries is clearly indicated, or else two Library Supervisors under the two large Departments for prisons and hospitals.

City Library Service. A recent article in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL from the librarian of the Auburn, New York, Public Library[1] telling of her service to the Auburn State Prison opened up another question: What other city libraries are rendering prison or jail service, and how?

Because of lack of space in this article and time to receive returns, questionnaires were sent to only some half-dozen city libraries. Doubtless many were overlooked, but notes from these will be gratefully received. Again following the alphabetical order we present the following reports:

Cleveland. The Public Library maintains a deposit collection at the Warrensville (City institutions) Men's Workhouse, Women's Workhouse, and County Jail. Special requests of the inmates are delivered each week. Close supervision of records and circulation is maintained and at least once a week personal contact is made with as many of the prisoners as time permits in order to stimulate circulation of books that would be most advantageous and beneficial to the inmates.

At the Men's Workhouse in Warrensville one of the prisoners, usually one better educated than the average, is trained to circulate books during the absence of the librarian. At this institution an attempt is made to interest the prisoners in special reading lists and in books which will help the prisoners in their trades or occupations after being released. The titles and subjects are varied, but books on engineering, mechanics, gardening, paperhanging and painting are in great demand. At the Women's Workhouse monthly book talks are given during the winter season. The libraries are also used to advantage by the superintendents, guards and other employees of the institutions.

[1] Theodora Kellogg, "Public Library Extension Work In The Prison." LIB. JOUR. 59:427-428, May 15, 1934.

The most effective and constructive work is done at the two Warrensville institutions because here the prisoners are already sentenced for definite terms and usually plans can be made for systematic reading, while at the County Jail the prisoners are either awaiting trial or are in for short indefinite periods. At the County Jail light reading matter is preferred, while at the other institutions constructive suggestions are welcomed.

In the police ward at City Hospital books are taken to patients weekly when library service is given to other patients in the Hospital by a member of the library staff.

Since January of 1934 special work has been done with 204 prisoners.

Milwaukee. Books are lent to the County Jail, and the County House of Correction. The library of the House of Correction, where prisoners are sentenced for terms up to five years, is serviced by an inmate librarian with a guard in charge. The library has few books of its own. Most of the books belong to the public library. Some are purchased directly for the prison library while technical books and special requests are borrowed from the main library collection. All of these are classified and cataloged at the main library. The prison library is visited once a month, when all prisoners who so desire may have an interview. The week before the visit all prisoners are asked if they wish to see the librarian and those who do are listed and called in during her visit. Special requests are taken and reading courses planned for those who wish them. During 1933, 151 individual courses were planned, 132 completed and ten withdrawn because of parole. The subjects requested for the most part are technical, such as automobiles, radio, engineering, gardening, electricity, etc. There have been several requests for chemistry, metallurgy, cabinet making, salesmanship, advertising, general business, commercial law, English and foreign languages. A few men, with practically no education, have requested general educational courses including spelling, arithmetic, reading, geography and history.

Practically no work has been done with the women inmates. Their number is very small, ranging from about thirty to fifty or sixty. Attempts have been made to interest some of them in reading but without success. The type of woman who gets into the prison is on the whole of lower caliber than the men. The education of the men ranges from those with practically no schooling to college graduates and the former occupations from day laborers to bank presidents.

The number of inmates at the House of Correction ranges from 600 to 800 normally and went as high as 1,400 during prohibition when federal prisoners were housed there. In at least two cases, paroled men have come into the library upon their release and have continued with their reading. Others have come to the library to thank personally the visiting librarian for her service to them. A paper which is published by the prisoners also devoted a full page of one issue to comment upon the usefulness of the library service.

New York (city). The Extension Division of the New York Public Library sends books and periodicals to the prisons, jails and other institutions coming under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction, to two county jails and to a Federal House of Detention.

By arrangement with the present Commissioner of Correction, books for the use of city prisons are taken to a central point on Welfare Island where they are distributed by the librarian in charge of prison libraries. Only books withdrawn from circulation are sent. They are not returned and no report of circulation is made to the Division. The thousands of books withdrawn by the whole Circulation Department are sorted by an assistant in the Extension Division and only timely and readable books in good condition are kept for prison collections. It has been possible, in making a selection from a large number of withdrawn books, to maintain a very high standard. A selection is also made from the magazines withdrawn from circulation as well as from the many duplicates sent to the Extension Division by the Periodicals Division for hospital and prison use.

Although formerly service to city prisons was given through the Department of Correction, collections are now being sent directly to the following institutions:

The House of Refuge, a reformatory for boys. This collection requested by the Superintendent and the teachers includes many books for class use as well as for recreational reading.

The House of Detention for Women. Books are sent at the request of the social workers and teachers. Special emphasis here has been on books for classes in English.

The Westfield State Farm. This collection was asked for by the social workers and by the librarian.

Hart's Island. Here the request came from an Episcopal clergyman who for a number of years has worked closely with the men committed to the Island for one or two year terms.

Both a chaplain and a rabbi asked for the books sent to the Federal House of Detention. The mentality of the prisoners here is evidently above average. Requests for books for the Bronx County jail came from the prisoners themselves. The "Alimony Club" in the New York County jail is one of the most active stations. The "librarians" change frequently, whether it is because they finally pay their alimony or are forgiven is never known. They always seem extremely cheerful in their numerous telephone requests and no old ladies' home ever asked for more sentimental titles.

For twenty or more years the New York Public Library has sent books to prisons, but there has been a definite policy to leave direct work with prisoners and with prison libraries to those qualified for the work by training and experience.

In speaking of "Planned Reading for Probationers," Jennie M. Flexner, Readers' Adviser of the New York Public Library, says:

"A firm conviction that books and education may play an important part in the rehabilitation and advancement of the adult probationer led in 1931 to the preparation of a plan for collaboration between the Probation Officers of the Court of General Sessions

and the Readers' Adviser of the New York Public Library. A preliminary conference with probation officers to discuss procedure followed several meetings of the Readers' Adviser with well-known workers in this field. After many months of discussion a tentative plan of work was achieved.

"The probationer, who is a potential reader of sufficient intelligence to profit by his own effort, is sent to the office of the Readers' Adviser for an interview. It has been felt from the beginning that it is of vital importance that no connection between the library and the probation office should appear to exist. Hence the reader is sent with a simple card of introduction and when he arrives he has the same informal interview given all readers—an interview planned to secure from him only sufficient information to build a list of books suited to his background, his previous experience, his capacity and his interest. His interests are not always easy to discover. It takes time and encouragement on the part of the adviser to get him to talk. It is then found that the subjects of most general interest to some are adventure, travel, sport, scientific wonders, and mechanical inventions. However, for the majority, subjects of more general interest indicate a desire to secure selected reading lists which will increase knowledge in the vocational field. This is indicated by requests for lists on office practice, short story writing, electrical work, machinery and mechanics, wood working and art studies.

"If the reader is not a registered borrower, he is introduced to the branch library which he will use by means of a printed card.

"A suitable list of books is prepared—the lists are usually short. Each title included is carefully annotated. A copy of the list is sent to the branch at the time it is mailed to the reader. This list should be an entering wedge. It is used with the new reader by the branch librarian as a means of explaining practically the resources of the library. Through search for his books, the reader is taught the basic rules governing the use of the library—with perhaps a fuller explanation than other new readers need of the principles and the means of using them. An effort is made to maintain a touch with the reader either through this office or through the branch library. He is asked to come back for more—or other books—to feel no compulsion to finish the list if the books are not interesting to him.

"A copy of each list made is also sent to the Probation Office and incorporated in the record of the probationer. This has been planned to give the officer something concrete to discuss with the probationer, with the hope that he may be able to collect an important body of comment on his reading, which may serve to guide and direct future development. The officers often read the books on the lists with which they are not familiar in order that they may discuss the reading intelligently with the probationer to ascertain whether he has read and understood the book and derived any benefit from it. This method increases the rapport necessary in the officer-client relationship and also tends to sustain the probationer's continued interest and desire for further reading.

"The work has gone forward slowly. Most of the requests come from boys and men who obviously want the simpler books. A certain proportion of the better type want the same sort of books that have an interest to the average reader.

"At the end of the first full year of work a conference was held to check the service and its results. The consensus of opinion was that the experiment had produced worth while results. Librarians and probation officers all feel that the results achieved have developed a need for proper technique so that the benefits of the experiment may be brought into more general use. Some of the boys found the books suggested too hard, but continued to go to the branch where the friendly help offered enabled them to find what suited them. Some are still reading. One youth started his whole Italian family to his branch, and his relieved mother expressed great gratitude. In considering this group of boys and men, it is important to remember the necessarily experimental attitude of the probation officers as well as the librarians. More than 85 per cent of the probationers sent had never used a library. Their schooling as well as other opportunities were often most limited. Some of them came in an effort to impress the probation officer. There have been some few dull retarded boys with inferior mental endowment for whom we can do nothing. There were, also, those who came doubting and went away unconvinced. No real touch was possible in these cases. They are the 'wise guys' who are 'hard boiled', curious about everything, but not willing to make any effort. There are also those who are interested until they get the book but who for many reasons—not the least of which is lack of skill in reading—are without the initiative to carry anything through.

"The difficulties in suggesting and supplying these readers with proper material are many and familiar to librarians. Hard books, old books, too few books, dull books, no books at all, the impossibility of suggesting children's books though the reader is not equipped to read anything else. These are some of the deterrents. The boy interested in mechanics does not want 'old stuff'. Insufficient book supply necessitates long delays and the loss of interest when the enthusiasm for reading is but luke warm. The difficulties in securing information on the results of the reading are also numerous. It is a new field in which no standards of measuring results are available. The social and economic mal-adjustments in the homes of these readers often make it impossible to read effectively. In spite of all of the barriers, readers report achievement. They have found information in the business books suggested, have used the music scores available, have reported quite frankly that they have done more and better reading than ever before. Speech and vocabulary improvement are reported, as well as a straight statement that without a job one 'just can't get down to reading.'

"Since many of these youths are found by the officers not equal to using even a short simple list of books, a request was sent to the Readers' Adviser for several short lists on history, biography, mechanics, good adventure tales, easy science and sports of the out-of-doors. Copies of these lists were sent to each

officer who was thus equipped to suggest the title of one selected book to the probationer with a disinclination to print which made the capacity to read problematical. The officers expressed great appreciation of this selection of books and have found many uses not previsioned for these lists.

"The results may seem to be meagre, but they justify a continuance of these efforts. To the normal well-adjusted individual, books afford relaxation and stimulus. To the under-privileged individual, they may open ways to new goals, and to the discouraged they bring inspiration and an increase of morale important if any progress is to be made. This is pioneering work in the service of the rehabilitation of the delinquents in the field of informal education."

Washington, D. C. Loans of books on special request to Lorton Reformatory, a prison for long term men. Collections of magazines and withdrawn books are also sent as permanent collections to the same institution and to the D. C. Jail, Workhouse for Men, and Workhouse for Women. The last two are operated through the Lorton Reformatory Library, all books and special requests being sent to that library and the books returned through the same source. A messenger from the Reformatory calls at the Public Library weekly to deliver books to be returned and to collect books requested by the librarian, who is one of the prisoners.

The Reformatory library is housed in a very attractive room in a new hospital on the grounds. Personal service has been given in simple classification and cataloging, the catalog made by the prison librarians. While many of the annotations are not strictly according to library rules they show rather a keen insight in bringing out the points which would attract the men. Books covering the necessary details essential to running a small library have been furnished them. Several visits, three or four a year, are made by the Director of Circulation of the D. C. Library to supervise the work and instruct in mending books, keeping records, arranging books on shelves, to offer suggestions, and answer questions pertinent to the work. Lists are sent to the prisoner-librarian from which the men make selections of the books they would like to read. For pastime reading, fiction and general literature are sought, but a large number of the requests are for self-instruction in books of a vocational character; construction and building, electricity, aviation mechanics, typewriting, plumbing, languages, especially Spanish, etc.

The Public Library is about to undertake more personal work with the D. C. Jail where the average length of imprisonment is thirty days, enrollment about 700. There is usually an enrollment of 1,200 prisoners and 500 officers at the Lorton Reformatory. The circulation at this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, was over 42,000.

Full of suggestions, these notes. Let us hope that "after the depression" the public libraries will be willing and able to give a service to local prisons and jails commensurate with that they are giving to the city hospitals.

Simple Posters Improve Reading Interest

Prison Readers Need Such Encouragement

Poster Made By A Prisoner

Penologists, Prisoners, And Prison Libraries

"I believe the prison library plays an important part in any program of education and rehabilitation and it is most encouraging to find an increasing number of intelligent and sincere men and women taking up this important work.

"With the reorganization of the Federal Prison System, trained civil librarians were placed in charge of the libraries in six of our larger institutions with gratifying results. The inmates have availed themselves of the reading and study courses that have been offered and the circulation of books on the useful arts, grammar, philosophy, religion and travel has greatly increased. Over one-third of the books circulated in the Federal penitentiaries are non-fiction."

——SANFORD BATES,
Director, U. S. Bureau of Prisons,
Washington, D. C.

"I am thoroughly in favor of institution libraries and believe they serve a very useful purpose. They are quite necessary from the educational angle for reference purposes and are of assistance in whiling away many idle hours of the individual's confinement. It is highly important that the average intelligence level as well as educational level of the men in confinement be taken into consideration when selecting the various books for the library. Educationally, the institutional population will vary all the way from illiteracy to an occasional university graduate. The educational level of the great bulk of these individuals will be somewhere between the fourth and the eighth grade. One trouble I have found with librarians, not intimately acquainted with institutional populations, is that they insist on selecting what they feel they should read and seem to think that they can force the horse to drink after he has been taken to the water. I think the library should contain not only what we feel the inmate should read, but a certain percentage of good books which we feel he will read. These may in turn stimulate his appetite for something better."

——DR. WALTER N. THAYER, JR.,
Commissioner of Correction,
New York State

"If our prisons are to serve a higher purpose than that of keeping persons in safe custody, there must be developed a system of treatment which will embrace education in its broadest sense. Special attention is being given to the relationship between the library and its institutional possibilities by the Commission for the Study of the Educational Problems of Penal Institutions for Youth, appointed by Governor Lehman of New York State, of which Dr. N. L. Engelhardt of Teachers College, Columbia University, is Chairman, and of which I am a member. Educators must be more prominent in the prison program, if the welfare of society is to be better protected. It is obvious that no educational program can function without a library. Unfortunately, the library in most institutions is something of an orphan child. Too frequently, it receives little or no attention, and very often consists of the discards of attics. State appropriations for libraries in correctional institutions are noticeably lacking.

"Therefore, there is need for state departments of education, library associations, and others, to lay emphasis on the need for the establishment and improvement of prison libraries, not only from the standpoint of books, and those of the right kind, but also the bringing of prisoners into contact with them. This should be a part of a well-rounded effort to teach the lawbreaker to live law-abidingly, cooperatively, and usefully."

——E. R. CASS,
General Secretary,
The American Prison Association

"The importance of prison libraries can hardly be overestimated. Outside of letters from home and visits from friends and relatives, I do not think of anything that would be missed more keenly by the prisoner than books. If a census were to be taken among the men as to which of the privileges they have, which are not many in a prison, they would be most eager to retain, I am certain the results would show that the prison library serves a need that nothing else could supplant. During the long, tedious, monotonous hours in a small cell, the prisoner would, if it were not for his books, give so much time to reflection and brooding that the problems of prison administrators in attempting to maintain a certain morale among the inmates would be enormously complicated and greatly increased. Thus, it is not only the man in prison, but those responsible for his being returned to society as a better man, who gain a great deal from an adequate, well supervised library privilege."

——LEWIS E. LAWES,
Warden, Sing Sing Prison,
Ossining, N. Y.

"We consider our library and its privileges the biggest single factor in the maintenance of our discipline and in the building of the morale of our inmates.

"It is often difficult to get prisoners to read, and particularly to read the better type of literature. Our Director of Education lays out directed reading courses for all men who can be persuaded to accept them.

"We have found that if we can interest a prisoner in reading good subject matter, the disciplinary problem in his case has been very greatly reduced. We believe also that such reading can have only a salutary effect on the habits and character of the individual concerned, and, as our principal objective is to return to society better men, we cannot help but believe that the prison library is a most important tool in the process of rebuilding men."

——OSCAR LEE,
Warden, Wisconsin State Prison,
Waupun, Wisconsin

Library Comments By Inmates

"I only learned to read after I came to prison. Reading sure has opened my eyes to many things in the world I never dreamed existed. I'm glad to have the privilege of borrowing books from the library."

"When I read books I forget I am in prison. When I forget I am in prison I'm happy. When I'm happy I'm planning how I can imitate some of the successful people I read about."

"The library here isn't the biggest I've ever been in. In fact, some of the prison libraries are larger, but being able to select books direct from the shelves makes it appear even larger. Anyway, the books are up-to-date. I remember when I first went to prison every book they sent me was dated in the 1800's and I grew disgusted and quit reading."

"I used to read nothing but magazines. You know the kind, pulp variety I think they call them. Then I visited the library here. I tried a couple of books. They were pretty good, but not just what I wanted. I watched what books were popular, put my name on the reserve list and now I read about four to five books a week, and you can look at my card and see they're not trash."

"A prison without books would be the worst kind of punishment any judge could impose. It would kill my spirit and wreck my nerves. The use of the Wallkill Library not only soothes my nerves and provides entertainment and recreation but permits me, through the lure of the printed pages, to mingle with the outside world. A good library changes a prison from a mere place of incarceration to a liveable condition filled with hope for the future."

"The Prison Library is the one factor of prison life that is most nearly normal as compared with life outside. In all other matters that govern the day's routine there is, necessarily, a difference. Books are just what they are everywhere else; tried and trusted friends, never obtrusive but always 'there' when needed."

"As a means of escape from the sordid prison atmosphere and as an available incentive toward righteous living for those desiring it, the benefits of a prison library are incalculable."

"The Library immeasurably helps the man who wishes to help himself."

"I had to go to the workhouse to learn the value of books. I spent nine months there and I learned something about painting that I did not know before. I know it will help me hold my job and I won't have to return to that place again. I will always keep in touch with the library." (This prisoner had been sentenced for non-support of his family. It is now three and a half months since his release and he is working steadily and goes to the public library regularly.)

"The library is a constant source of enjoyment to me as it affords a good deal of the best in literature, and it seems to be about the only way a person here can keep in touch with culture and the finer things of life."

"I believe this is one of the greatest privileges we have and I sincerely hope, wherever we are, we still have 'Our Library.' "

From Prison Chaplains

"I recall one Greek whose nerves were getting jumpy and who was headed for trouble generally until I gave him a copy of Homer's *Iliad*. It was classical Greek, but he could easily read it and he did to his peace of mind—and that of his immediate 'boss.' The latter could not understand how a 'wop book' could make such a difference.

"There was also the case of a colored brother lately departed to work again, as for the years past, for the Metropolitan Opera Company. I got him some cat and dog primary readers—and then he went to work on some of his associates. The elementary language books and historical readers completed the 'course.' He actually taught twenty-two of our colored inmates to read and to read well in less than a year and also to write."

"One of our men, who had been with us nearly twenty years, had seen the changes that had come in that time—the doing away with the lockstep; the silent system; the striped suit; close-shaved head; eating in the cell—all of these he had seen pass away and in their place had come, permission to talk; sports in the yard; dining room; entertainments in the chapel; the ordinary gray suit; regular cut of hair.

"As I paused at his cell one day I said to him, 'You have seen many changes. Tell me, of all the privileges that have been given, which have you enjoyed the most?' He thought a moment; thought back over the barren years; then came the reply. 'Plenty of good books in the library with the privilege of reading them as much as desired.' "

From A State Library Organizer

"One of the most enjoyable periods of my work came on Saturday morning when I held what was fast developing into a regular story hour. This all began by my chance relating to a group of boys, of one chapter of a serial treasure hunt which was being shown at a local movie house. These boys were so interested that the next week they brought friends with the result that each Friday evening I spent in seeing the 'next installment.' As these installments were short the boys began to ask for more stories other than wild west or detective, especially bits from history or from the lives of famous men and women. I later tried the idea of beginning a story and then putting a few copies on the library table for them to take and read the ending. The result was very gratifying for many not only finished the story but asked for other works by the same authors."

Prison Library Standards

By ROLAND MULHAUSER

Library Director, Department Of Correction, New York, N. Y.

THE POTENTIALITY of institution libraries has been recognized quite generally by reputable penologists. Wardens, on the other hand, who are not always penologists, being concerned with practical rather than theoretical aspects of the prison problem, are apt to be more doubtful of book values. This may be due to their rather extensive and frequently disappointing experiences. The prison library with its informal organization often ranks along with the hospital and mess hall in their minds as a center of surreptitious activity. The cautious attitude toward the library that naturally follows a few violations of prison routine is further accentuated by an excusable ignorance on the part of the officials as to what constitutes proper library procedure.

A few rules, a list of minimum standards, or some pointers on possible weak spots will not in themselves settle the numerous administrative problems of a library, but if judiciously interpreted they can offer something of a guide by which to check its efficiency. Few wardens or prison investigators are sufficiently conversant with the technicalities of library work to judge whether an institution library is functioning as well as it might. The following notes based on experience are offered, therefore, as a modest introduction of library standards to the prison people who are responsible for the efficiency of all the diversified activities of their miniature communities.

Accomplishments

No library anywhere has been able to devise a scheme by which to determine accurately the effectiveness of its work. The recreational enjoyment and the educational satisfaction that its users receive can not be measured, but can only be estimated through circulation figures. In well-equipped small cities the annual per capita circulation is approximately from five to ten books. In prisons, not so well equipped, but with a much larger percentage of readers in its population, the figure can reasonably be expected to reach fifty or seventy-five. There is of course no way of telling how many of the books borrowed are actually read. Furthermore, the methods by which the men are permitted to select their books and the number of books they are permitted to borrow at one time affect the circulation figures. Too much emphasis should not be placed on these figures, especially when they are compiled by the inmates themselves with the efficiency-proof idea definitely on their minds.

It is more difficult and much more important to determine the kind of reading done than the quantity. A non-fiction circulation that reaches 40 or 50 per cent of the total is exceptionally good. Fiction, nevertheless, should not be discredited for its possible good effect upon an inmate. Harold Bell Wright and his less literary fellow writers have been known to influence inmates' attitudes to a noticeable degree. On the other hand, if an effective attempt is being made in the prison library to "ladder" the readers' interests through individual guidance, attractive special displays of books, posters, and annotated lists, such an attempt should score much more favorably than a heavy circulation of blood-and-thunder fiction.

Accessibility

Merchandise purchased through mail order catalogs is frequently quite disappointing. The same thing is true of books selected by inmate readers from rather unenlightening lists. In many institutions still using the mail-order method of book distribution, the physical arrangement of the institution might easily permit the inmates to come to the library and make their own selections, if not from the shelves themselves, at least over a counter at which they can examine their books before taking them. This method is preferable because it gets the best book to the right reader, and also lessens to an appreciable degree the number of books not returned to the library due to faulty book delivery service or the alibis based thereon.

No matter what method is used to distribute the books, it is necessary that the borrowers have an accurate means of knowing what books are available. Free access to the shelves, of course, is the best solution, but this, unfortunately, can not always be arranged. If printed or mimeographed lists are used they should be revised or supplemented from time to time. A card catalog for the use of inmates is not particularly usable since very few inmates know how to use one and only a few borrowers can get at it at one time. Cards are necessary, however, for the shelf list (i.e., the inventory record) so that an accurate check can be kept on the books in the collection.

Supervision

While it might be hard to justify the full-time employment of a trained librarian in every institution with an inmate population of less than one thousand, it is necessary to have one in the larger places. Invaluable assistance can be obtained from properly supervised inmates, but to turn the entire running of the library over to them almost invariably leads to trouble. The reciprocity between inmates of forbidden favors, obtained through fortuitous work assignments, is much more extensive than is generally admitted and the pressure put upon inmates in responsible positions by their less worthy partners is difficult to withstand. Inmates, too, are very apt to be poorly trained for library work and they almost always attempt to replace a questionable system with

one of their own that is equally objectionable. Moreover, the continuity of their work in the library is very frequently interrupted with sudden disciplinary actions, unexpected transfers to other institutions or other work details, and ordinary discharges. Under such circumstances it is most desirable to have a skilled librarian in charge.

A state library commission or its equivalent can give invaluable assistance to a prison library in case a trained librarian is not affiliated with the institution or the penal system as a whole. Most of the states have such a commission. For a state penal system to ignore the excellent services available through these other state departments is to admit an inexcusable narrowness.

In the matter of book purchases, decisions should be made by someone who knows not only the reading interests of the inmates, but also their reading abilities, the quality of books, and the ins-and-outs of the book market. A casual reading of book advertisements, an economical desire to get the most volumes for the least money, or an overwhelming moralistic point of view do not of themselves qualify anyone to spend public money for prison library books. Reasonably useful book selection aids have been prepared by library authorities, and no prison purchasing books can afford to ignore them.

Custodial problems in a prison library are negligible. If there is any forbidden activity going on, it is very likely to be of the kind that a guard can not detect. Disorderly conduct is a rare offense in the prison library, and the "fixing" of library records to favor one's friends, the transfer of contraband, and the misappropriation of library supplies are offenses that the librarian can usually detect and handle without the assistance of the disciplinary force. If a civilian librarian is on duty, an occasional irregular visit from someone on the custodial force will do more good than the continuously foreboding presence of a man with a club.

Appropriations

The accepted standard set for municipal libraries by the American Library Association for annual expenditures on books is twenty-five cents per capita. Consequently in a community where a larger percentage of the people are readers, where other forms of recreation and education are more limited, and where the total population is smaller than the minimum set up by the American Library Association as sufficient to form a library area, the per capita expenditures on books should be considerably higher. Nor can we overlook the obvious: most prison libraries have a very poor basic collection with which to start. If the average inmate is going to read fifty books a year (and he will do better than this if he gets the chance), at least fifty cents must be spent annually to keep him supplied with books.

Twenty-five to fifty dollars ought to cover the annual cost of mending supplies for most of the book repair work done in an average institution.

The librarian's salary, even in depression times should be about $2,000 a year. This is, in fact, a very small salary when one considers the educational background demanded, the out-of-way places in which most of the institutions are located, and the terribly deadening atmosphere in which he must work. However, if this salary is given to a man unfit for the job—and many a librarian is not satisfactorily adapted to institution work—the expenditure becomes merely a total waste. Adequate supervision by competent authorities is the only safeguard against this difficulty.

Functional Disorders

The loss of books is as disastrous to a library as the withdrawal of money from circulation is to an economic system. In many institutions books are lost permanently or temporarily through the failure of the library to take adequate precautions. In some instances this is due to the practice of letting inmates on the library staff borrow an unlimited number of books without charging them, or, sometimes, to the borrowing by an inmate of more books than he can possibly use within the time limits set for the loan. Most often, however, the loss is due to the fact that overdue books are not carefully retrieved by the library. If this practice becomes traditional, it is an extremely hard one to break. Experience has shown that a prison library can have over a third of its books in circulation held out beyond the dates they are due, but it can also be shown that, even in the "toughest" institutions, all overdue books can be called in within a day or two of the time they are due. In gauging the efficiency of an institution library this matter should be investigated very carefully.

Another way of limiting the number of missing books is to check on the men who are about to be discharged from the institution. If they are allowed to leave without turning in their library books a good deal of searching and waiting inevitably takes place before the missing books turn up. In most cases the librarian can have reported to him a day ahead of time the men who are to leave, and in cases where the discharge is made unexpectedly the library should be notified by telephone, if possible. In other words, prisoners should be ordered to return all books before leaving and get a clear record from the librarian to that effect.

"Snags" are another indication of a library's efficiency. It sometimes happens that a borrower claims he never had a book charged to him or else he claims he has already turned it in. A few cases of this sort are inevitable, but a large accumulation of such records is a clear indication of laxness on the part of the librarian. Equally culpable is the librarian who has no snag record at all, for it means he has failed to note such cases when they came to his attention.

Organic Disorders

The wretched physical condition of the books in most prison libraries is second only to that found in most of the Army camps. Totally worthless books with beautiful bindings are crowded along with worn-out best-sellers with half their pages missing. Repair work is seldom attempted, and when it is done it is usually too late and according to the wrong methods. In fact it sometimes seems that more books are destroyed through bad mending than through hard

usage. The American Library Association, as well as the various library supply houses, have published excellent pamphlets on what to mend, when to do it, and how. They are free or very inexpensive, and no prison librarian can justify his ignorance on this score. Some very common and very unsatisfactory methods that should be severely criticized by a prison investigator include the following: (1) Pouring paste down the back of a book to "tighten up" loose sections; (2) Drilling holes straight through a book at the inner margin to "sew" loose sections in place; (3) Careless pasting in of end-sheets so that as soon as a book is opened something is sure to "pop"; (4) Using cloth strips between pages to hold loose sections in place; and (5) Using hard glue for ordinary mending purposes.

The lettering of call numbers on the backs of the books is a difficult performance, but even so, most institutions do an unnecessarily ugly job with paint or stickers of various kinds. No sticker has as yet been invented that has proved satisfactory. India ink is quite acceptable on books with light bindings and white ink, if covered with a coat of lacquer or shellac, and though harder to use is very effective. Many librarians prefer the electric stylus with which books can be lettered quite inexpensively and more permanently than by any of the other amateur methods.

The neatness with which the books are arranged on the shelves frequently gives an investigator a more favorable impression that is deserved. While it is very desirable to have the shelves look attractive it is much more important to have the books in their proper order and the shelves adequately labelled—two objectives that are frequently overlooked.

Staff Support

Much of the trouble that occurs in a prison library is due to the idiosyncrasies of the inmate helpers. No civilian librarian can carry on all the work of a prison library unassisted, and certainly no institution is going to employ more than one trained librarian. It is important, then, that due consideration be given the manner in which inmates are assigned to the library staff, their qualifications, their training and their supervision. In some institutions the library is used as a dumping ground for many of the misfits, those who are physically unable to do any work, those who are "too educated," too dumb, or too emotional. All of these, including the "educated" men, may be hopeless library material. Those who are "educated" seldom show any intelligence and they frequently stir up quite an envious antagonism among the other inmates with whom they come in contact. The most important qualifications of an inmate assistant are the respect felt for him by the other men, his ability to do simple operations accurately, and his interest in the work. Inasmuch as the inmate population is continually changing, it is always wise to have the staff slightly over-manned so that when a helper leaves or is summarily taken from the detail his leaving will not cause any serious trouble.

The work assigned to each man should be divided into simple units so that it can be readily mastered and it should be carefully supervised. Too much unchecked responsibility should not be placed on the inmates at any time. Such work as the classifying of books, the typing of catalog cards, and the keeping of book-charging records should be carefully checked.

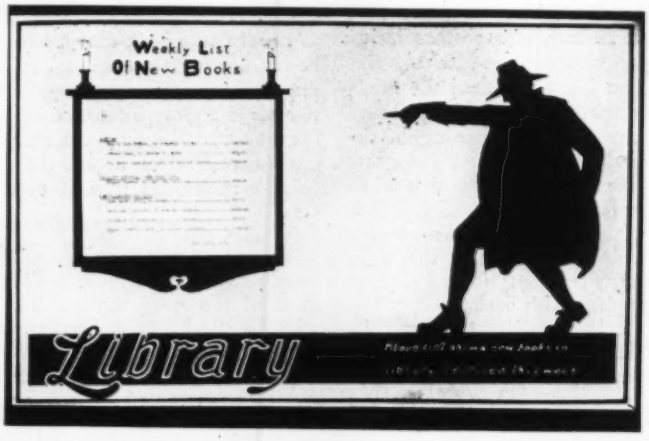
•

The foregoing notations do not by any means cover all the possible weak spots or standards of achievement in a prison library system. The many apparently trivial details that are indicated, however, are very characteristic of library work. They should show to the warden or prison investigator that a library is much more than a mere collection of books which any untrained person can manage. They should indicate the necessity of having a trained librarian or at least the continued supervision of one. Even a generous library appropriation will prove ineffectual unless carefully managed.

It is the purpose of the American Library Association Committee on Institution Libraries to assist in the planning of prison library projects, and, while it can not give the continued supervision that is required, it will do its utmost to see that all available facilities are used to their fullest advantage.

•

Poster Made By Inmate



•

Good Prison Library Publicity

•

What Prisoners Read

By PERRIE JONES

Supervisor, Institutional Libraries, St. Paul, Minnesota

IT MIGHT BE better if this title were to be extended to, "What Prisoners Read—and Would Like to Read." But, with or without that tag, it should be recognized that this discussion could be developed from two quite different points of view, that of the psychologist and the order department. And because the prison librarian, if he is worth his salt, will have something of the psychologist as well as of the order department in his system, I feel it is not outside our province to indicate briefly what the psychologist might look for, though the greater consideration will be for the benefit of the purchasing agent. The psychologist and the personnel officer would I believe be interested to know what books prisoners read in order to proceed directly to what is much more important to them, why, what do they think of these books and what would they like to read.

Over twenty years ago Tighe Hopkins wrote a volume called *Wards of the State* in which there is a chapter on "The Book in the Cell" and the final paragraph is as follows:

> "A psychological study of the reading of prisoners, if we could get it, would be curious and valuable. Concerning certain prisoners, for instance, we should know much more, if, knowing what books they call for, we also knew precisely why they called for them."

Even more has the effect of reading interested Dr. Heinz Vogelsang, psychiatrist at the Moabit Prison in Germany, who has tried various devices to catch unconscious stirrings of the undercurrents, the deep, vague, inarticulate backgrounds of an individual's thoughts, after being stimulated by selected reading. Instead of asking for oral or written book reviews he has given his men sketching or modelling material and let them do as their fancy dictated with no directions. These are only a few hints of what a psychologist's concern might be.

So far as I know no satisfactory study of prisoners' reading, their preferences and their states of mind, checked against the same reactions of an outside group, has been made. Douglas Waples in his book *What People Want to Read About* listed two columns of twenty-three subjects each which the men prisoners in the Milwaukee House of Correction avoided or preferred and compared them with the avoidances and preferences of men high school teachers in Chicago.

The inferences to be drawn from this comparison are many and should stimulate further work with other groups of prisoners in order to have enough data for fairly representative deductions. In passing I throw out the suggestion that it would be well for any prison librarian who is thinking of such a study to consider very carefully whether he wishes to use the Waples lists of subjects or to adopt another. In any case it is obvious that all working on the same problem should use the same lists whether he wants material for the psychologist ego or the purchasing ego.

Although we find no adequate study at hand of the problem with its record of variants from the normal group, any one who has worked with men in prison, and I stress men because they so far outnumber women as almost to monopolize the problem, knows that they have certain definite tendencies. Most of them will want to retry their cases with the aid of a popular book on law, some of them will go in hard for strange cults, mysticism, hypnotism or Yogi philosophy and another group will smuggle in anything erotic. There are only a few.

There are certain other facts that do not need a questionnaire to demonstrate their existence. It would be patent to any one working in our Prison Library that probably the most popular title in the whole collection was the *Sinking of the Titanic*. There are four copies all worn to limp tatters which have been going strong for ten years. On the other hand it was one of the inmate librarians in this same institution who in asking for some new books on psychology, specified Pavlov's two-volume work *Reflexes* as what he really wanted. At the Men's Reformatory in six months' time in 1931 Lippmann's *Preface to Morals* went out twenty-six times; Jeans' *Mysterious Universe*, twenty-three; Ellsberg's *On the Bottom*, Andrew's *Life of Mahatma Gandhi* and Winkler's *Life of Morgan*, each twenty-two; Overstreet's *Influencing Human Behavior* and Hackett's *Henry the Eighth*, eighteen; Churchill's *Roving Commission* and Darwin's *Descent of Man*, sixteen; Chase's *Men and Machines* and Sergeant's *Fire Under the Andes*, fifteen; and Blackett's *Planned Money*, fourteen. To be sure, Seltzer's western story, *Land of the Free*, went out seventy-five times during the same period. During the first eight months of 1934 Riggs' *Spanish Pageant* circulated forty times; Larson's *Duke of Mongolia*, thirty-five; Anthony's *Paddle Wheels and Pistols*, thirty-four; Russell's *Bare Hands and Stone Walls*, thirty-two; Longstreth's *Silent Force* and Thomas' *Old Gimlet Eye*, each thirty; Lockhart's *British Agent*, twenty-five; Chase's *Tragedy of Waste*, eighteen; Lippmann's *World Affairs in 1932* and Roger's *America Weighs Her Gold*, each seventeen; Grayson's *Adventures in Solitude*, fifteen; Braddy's *Anne Sullivan Macy*, fourteen; Frederick's *Primer of the New Deal* and Sutherland's *Arches of the Years*, each thirteen; and Hutchinson's *Storm over Asia*, ten. Kallett and Schlinck's *100,000,000 Guinea Pigs* is very popular; Blackett's *Planned*

Money went out forty-one times in thirteen months, and Up de Graff's *Head Hunters of the Amazon*, eighty-one times since May, 1933.

To give one more incident in this unscientific selection, there is the experiment with Bridges' *Testament of Beauty*. It was with a twisted smile at my own foolhardiness that I included that title in our 1931 spring purchases for the Reformatory. This is a correctional institution for first offenders in felony only with age limits from 16-30 years. A felony, as you know, is a serious crime punishable by imprisonment or death. I put in this title because I had read it myself and thought it would make enough difference to the few who might read it to justify the risk of overshooting the mark. I could imagine the legislators in a sudden investigation jerking out from the shelves this long philosophic poem in its silly white binding and asking me to explain such expenditure. I could only say with complete conviction that I believed in the book, but would I have any backers? Six months later I forced myself to see how miserably I had failed in my judgment of prisoners' tastes and found that the book seemed to have been read, it was soiled all the way through, legitimately, not with "smudge," and had been taken out thirteen times in the six months with no pushing or book-review. Since that time it has become a habit to see how the book is going. Last month I found that it had gone out eight times this year and eighty times since March 1931 when it was purchased. The circulation of this particular book I was able to compare with that in a public library in a city of 250,000. The main library had two copies. There was another copy in a branch which I was not able to examine. The two copies from July and September respectively of 1931 to the middle of September 1934 had gone out forty-two times as against the eighty times at the Reformatory since March 1931 in a group of approximately 1,000 adult males.

However, one does not form a true idea of the contour of the earth by gazing at either a few isolated peaks or abysses although it is well, I think, to call attention to their existence from time to time. So let us proceed immediately to something more representative. The following facts were taken from two questionnaires, the first circulated in the fall of 1931 to all the inmates in the three Minnesota correctional and penal institutions, the Prison, the Men's Reformatory and the Women's Reformatory. At that time their populations were 1,244,957 and sixty-six respectively, or a total of 2,267. Twenty-eight and seven tenths per cent of the inmates in the Prison and Reformatory and 42.4 per cent in the Women's Reformatory filled out the blanks, 661 in all.

In the fall of 1933 the same questionnaire was circulated a second time at the Reformatory. There were 1,125 blanks given out, 470 or 41.98 per cent were filled out. We did not do this at the Prison because it became clear after the first questionnaire that we could get satisfactory results only so long as the men believed that something would come of this filling in of blanks. At the Reformatory a trained Director of Education had been appointed and there followed a reorganization of the school and more efficient library administration. The men were ready for a second questionnaire. At the Prison no change so obviously related to the survey had taken place and a repetition of the filling in of blanks with the inevitable eager expectancy for more books and more privileges with resulting disappointment and disillusion, if nothing were done except to tabulate results, I did not wish to be responsible for.

From the 1931 survey we find that at the Prison and Men's Reformatory a majority of the 28.7 per cent who filled out the blanks had finished their education during Junior High School and at the Women's Reformatory it was divided exactly in half between that group and all the others. To go further it was the eighth grade which showed marked predominance, a fact which appeared again in the 1933 survey. For 1931 we do not have either an average or a median I. Q. but for 1933 the median I. Q. at the Reformatory is 93.23, only slightly below that of the normal group, I believe. The number of men or women who have had any college or university education is so small as to be almost negligible.

Checking up the seven subjects in which interest was shown in 1931 we have in the order of preference:

STATE PRISON	REFORMATORY FOR MEN	REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN
salesmanship	aviation	sewing
psychology	engineering	cooking
aviation	music	dressmaking
automechanics	automechanics	grammar
letter writing	moving and talking pictures	development of personality
engineering	law	music
English	psychology	home management fancy work

In the 1933 summary the Reformatory showed the seven most popular subjects to be: aviation, 157; automechanics, 144; law, 102; music, eighty-two; engineering, eighty-one; psychology, seventy-four; moving and talking pictures, sixty-two; exactly the same subjects as in 1931 but in different order of preference.

Again in the 1931 survey the summary for magazine preferences by group was as follows:

STATE PRISON	REFORMATORY FOR MEN	REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN
weekly general	weekly general	women's
popular monthly	weekly news	popular monthly
better class	wood pulp	weekly general
weekly news	popular monthly	weekly news
popular technical	popular technical	religious
high-brow	better class	better class
wood pulp	miscellaneous vocational	humorous

At the very end of the list came the moving picture and humorous magazines for the Prison and Men's Reformatory, respectively.

Turning to the later survey we find two lists under magazines, one "Magazines Read," i.e. available, and a second, "Magazines Liked Best." Under "Magazines Read" the seven most popular were: *Saturday Evening Post*, 209; *American*, 113; *Time*, ninety-six; *Popular Mechanics*, eighty-five; *Collier's*,

seventy-five; *Literary Digest*, sixty-five; and *Jacob's Band* and *Metronome* each sixty. Under "Magazines Liked Best," *Time* leads with 185; *Saturday Evening Post* has 183; *Popular Mechanics*, 105; *American*, 103; *Popular Science*, ninety-seven; *Collier's*, eighty; and *Ring*, forty-two. Fortunately for our peace of mind five of those read most are also those they like best. In "Magazines Read" *Harper's* got a better rating than the *Atlantic* and *Scribner's* put together but when consulted as to which they liked best *Scribner's* had seventeen counts to *Atlantic's* eight and *Harper's* nine. *Adventure* seems to have been read no more than *Living Age*, *Outlook* and *Christian Herald*. *The Ladies' Home Journal* rates three more than *Auto Topics; National Geographic* is read more and better liked than *Baseball*. It was rather surprising to find that only two out of the 470 who filled out the blanks had checked *True Detective* as their favorite magazine, three *True Story* and one *Whizz-Bang*. *National Geographic* is better liked than *Radio News* or *Auto Topics; Science and Invention* is much less popular than either *Popular Mechanics* or *Popular Science*. *Western Story*, *Cosmopolitan* and the *Nation* make strange bed-fellows in the eighteenth place of preferences. *Scribner's* comes next. *Field and Stream* and the *Atlantic* tie for the twenty-fourth place. *The Outlook* is fourth from the end. If we were to group them as they were in the first summary, the weekly general periodicals remain in first place, then come the weekly news magazines as before, then the popular technical magazines which before were in fifth place, pushing the wood-pulps down to fifth place for 1933. For fourth we have the popular monthlies as before and for sixth sports magazines which before were eighth. The better class magazines are shoved from sixth to seventh place.

Perhaps some of the most interesting features of these questionnaires were the comments from individuals who remaining anonymous responded to the request for suggestions on the reverse side of the sheet. A says:

"As a suggestive work, I would include all books that are of natural history, instructive, and good authors, the most things needed are books by writers who carry you along in the same way you would look and understand a picture. If all books were issued with this one feature you can rest assured that you have uplifted the morals and ambitions of many an inmate who by learning such knowledge is better equipped to face the handicap of making a legitimate living."

B, with some college credits wishes to study law, poetry, and modern applied psychology. His reading background includes Dreiser, Balzac, Tolstoi, Dostoyevski and A. M. Tomlinson. C writes:

"I am taking up tailoring in here and I am getting along fine, but I sure would like to get a magazine of styles and fashions of clothes. I am also going to be a tailor on the outside when I get out."

D with an eighth grade education, a construction worker, wants to study American history. E of foreign birth and with no trade and only a fifth grade schooling, wants plenty of books on travel and geography. F, who was a farmer and stopped school when he was a freshman in high school, wants books on horse breeding and hog raising. G, a university student, who reads Balzac, Zola, Thomas Mann, wants to study architecture. H was a house painter and had gone no further than sixth grade. His favorite book was *Alice-in-Wonderland*, and he wants to study cooking and poetry. I, "self-educated", enjoyed *Why We Behave Like Human Beings* and wants to study generally. J wants books on ancient and modern history. K asks for good historical documents, and incidentally, subscribes to the *Atlantic Monthly* himself. L wants to study aviation and law, and so it goes. One of these sums up quite aptly our obligation as members of a civilized state by saying:

"It is the duty of any enlightened state to educate her evil-doers, train them for a vocation and ultimately turn them out in society with something better than they came in."

Not to ignore women and their interests completely in this discussion may I interpolate the experience of a young teacher (not an inmate) fresh from the University Department of Physical Education, put to it in her classes to find something which would interest them all, widely varying in age, education, intelligence and background. Most of them needed simple arithmetic, spelling, sentence construction, punctuation and the like. It seemed hopeless until she finally hit on the idea of using recipes, the new ones over the radio, as a basis of all her teaching, no matter what subject. Here was a common interest and from it and with it she could teach subtraction, division, addition, grammar, spelling and as much more as her ingenuity suggested and time allowed. It worked splendidly. To make geography more alive we sent her travel folders and time-tables of buses, railways, steamship lines and airways, wondering how many would try to "drift" as a result. It takes not much imagination to see how quickly a library would feel the effects of such live class-work.

It has long been part of my belief that much that is tawdry in our lives is there through ignorance, apathy, timidity or some other cause and not through deliberate choice. This tawdriness seems to be the something loose and shoddy that on first glance you might say fills a vacuum, a hole, but proves often enough to be remarked upon, highly unsatisfactory even as a filler. I believe that a group such as we are considering enjoys a better type of reading than would be thought possible by the casual observer. Acting on this belief, I have definitely and with purpose experimented in selecting books for the prison populations of our state buying a greater proportion of so-called "better books" and technical books than would be found in the average public library purchases, and I believe the results have justified my course.

Something should be said in a paper on Book Selection about the pressing problem of vocabulary limitations. An eighth grade vocabulary is a limited one, but in this case it is not a fourteen year old one. Also it seems likely that the vocabulary of a prisoner decreases through lack of exercise. In the Men's Reformatory, the School Department has had to rewrite ten texts in order to get the material in suitable vocabulary. Here lies a field for useful study. Not a great deal has been done so far that meets our needs.

Any studies done for the workers' classes under Miss Hilda Smith with the Federal Government might well be watched for helpful suggestions as these groups in some respects are alike.

A certain penologist referring to our *2500 Books for the Prison Library*, said to me not so very long ago:

> "I have often wondered whether this list was made up of books that prisoners do actually read, or of books you thought they would read if they could get them, or books you thought they ought to read."

That idea is by no means unique with the penologist. It has pushed through the confusion that attends almost inevitably a drastic selection of the few best suited from the many possibilities. Perhaps the answer is all three though one shies away from the "ought".

It has not seemed necessary in this paper to consider popular "westerns" and the better detective stories, if these last are allowed by local authorities, as they will inevitably find their way in. Certainly they should not have good money paid for them until they are in reprints, nor have I attempted lists in this article but rather tried to give a better idea of the capacities and possibilities of prison population as I know it. I hope this limited effort will suggest to others the practicability of knowing their own groups better and by stimulating their interests, developing their reading ability and understanding, of contributing toward the salvaging of individuals for society.

Make Use Of Inmate Talent!
A Prisoner Did This.

English Observations On American Library Law

By JAMES H. WELLARD

AMERICAN librarians will be aware of the essentially national character of the English library law, and will consequently understand the initial bewilderment of an English librarian in the face of forty-eight different codes corresponding to the forty-eight states. This bewilderment is all the more marked, if the Englishman (and most of us are) is only superficially acquainted with American history and the underlying principle of States' rights, and knows this country as the United States of America, with an emphasis on the United. A better understanding of the history, and more especially of the geography, of the American nation will soon convince him of the essentially idealistic connotation of the term United—and this is certainly the case at present in regard to library legislation.

This rapid survey, however, seeks to avoid the misjudgments generally made by a European whose national problems are always of a more simplex kind because of the comparative homogeneity and cultural uniformity of his country. It recognises, that is, the enormous geographical, racial, and cultural differences, which seem at first glance to make any nation-wide system almost impossible, not to say impracticable—and this without bringing forward the well-seasoned States' rights arguments. On the other hand, in contrast to the doctrine of expediency, stand the ideals of unity and cooperation, and these have materialized so promisingly in the case of the English legislation and the resultant systems of regional cooperation, that one is bound to question the efficacy of a legislation which is divisive rather than coordinative. The following survey attempts to show, from the point of view of an observer with the English law in mind, some of the insufficiencies and irregularities of a system which appears irreconcilable with the common objective and the common good of the public library movement.

On account of its variety and detail, the law is best considered under four main heads, with little attention to strictly legal details: 1. Legal provision for public libraries; 2. Methods of establishment; 3. Methods of finance—The library rate; and 4. Methods of administration—Boards of trustees.

Legal Provision

The desirability of public libraries is taken for granted by every state in America, inasmuch as all of them with one exception have made legal provision of some sort for their establishment. In the case of certain State and County Law Libraries, this amounts to a compulsory law[1]; in that of municipal libraries it is generally permissive; and in one or two cases almost non-existent. Three states which illustrate the three different attitudes as far as Municipal Libraries are concerned, are Michigan, the only state to make provision in its constitution for the compulsory establishment of public libraries; Montana (to take a random example from this largest of classes) which has a permissive clause; and Maine, which has no provision at all for either County or Municipal Libraries. One criterion of the official attitude towards libraries might be made from a closer study of the various provisions. Why, for instance is California prepared to make such comparatively generous legal and financial provisions for the establishment of libraries, while Delaware and Maine remain indifferent. Certain aspects of social history may be implicit in facts like these, besides the probable reasons why public libraries are more of a social force, and have more prestige, in one state than in another.

Methods of Establishment

The problem of discovering the wishes of the electorate in regard to the establishment of public libraries, is solved in various ways by the various legislations. In some states no provision at all is made for action by the people, establishment being left entirely to boards of supervisors, as in the case of Arizona; to the common council of the city, in that of Colorado and Idaho; to properly constituted municipal authorities in that of Georgia; to the board of supervisors in that of Mississippi; and so on. In other states the law authorizes establishment without delegating the power of doing so to any particular body, or stipulating that the question should be submitted to the vote of the people. This omission is evident in the Iowa legislation, where we read under:

> *Sec. 5849.* Cities and towns may provide for the formation and maintenance of free public libraries open to the use of all inhabitants under proper regulations, *etc.*

without any mention of who may authorize the procedure, or what are "proper regulations". Wyoming is in the unfortunate position of depending partly on philanthropy for its public library:

> All incorporated cities or towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants, which have, or may hereafter receive, *by donation*, buildings to be used as public libraries, *etc.*

This reverses the early English legislation, in which provisions were made for building, furniture, heat, and the like, but none for books. It is difficult to see the logic in either provision.

In most states, however, establishment is made on

[1] Throughout this paper the data and references are taken from: Ferguson's *American Library Laws.*

the petition of the citizens in the traditional democratic fashion. But even in this, there is an infinite variety, where one would expect some sort of general procedure. Once more the bald fact seems to have some deeper significance and to require interpretation. Why, for instance, does North Carolina stipulate "the petition of 25 per cent of the registered voters", and South Dakota a petition of only 5 per cent? Is it that the North Carolina legislators were not enamoured of the public library system, hence the insistence on such a high percentage as against the five of South Dakota and the "twenty-five taxpayers" stipulated in the New York State legislation? These figures lead an observer to believe that some legislators deliberately stood in the way of the introduction of public libraries by making the process of establishment as involved as possible.

The Library Rate

Still another aspect of the question is seen in the various provisions for financial support, ranging from a generous appropriation in some cases to a mere pittance in others. One principle, however, is pretty general throughout, and that is the fixing of a maximum tax levy, a principle which the English system discarded fourteen years ago after seventy years of impoverishment. The fixing of a maximum is really, like the more obvious anomaly of a minimum (as in Colorado and other states), a poor business proposition, for the former stipulation makes no allowance for abnormal conditions entailing unforeseen expenses, and the latter for subnormal periods when the library budget could very well be cut without the service suffering overmuch. Obviously the system should be put on a sounder economic basis of the unit of cost principle. To make this principle the norm of library service would mean readjustment throughout, a readjustment not always reacting to the satisfaction of librarians; for if the norm were the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of cost, a large part of the existing library routine and technique would be swept away as redundant. It would necessitate, for instance, re-examination of the objectives and function of the catalog—not considered, as hitherto, in terms of an "ideal" catalog based on exact bibliographical description and employing perhaps a whole staff of experts and clerks, but as the particular catalog of the particular library, designed to meet the actual needs of ordinary borrowers and not the curiosity of some transient scholar or bibliographer. And so with other units of service.[2]

Manifestly the financial provision made for the libraries in the various states is determined pretty closely by local economic and social conditions, whence the interesting problem of discovering to what extent the financial support is determined by economic, and to what extent by social factors. Can we infer, for example, that the richest states will make the most generous provision, the poorest the most inadequate, and so on proportionately? Or must we take into account other contingencies—social, political, educational and cultural? The answers to these questions probably contain a chapter in the social history of libraries, which so far has never been written. One general assumption, however, is apparent throughout, whatever the difference in the financial provision in the various states: that public libraries, in contrast to public schools, have not been regarded as an indispensable national service—indispensable in the sense of an army, navy, and police force, but as more of a luxury than a necessity. This assumption, of course, underlies the principle of local option and the general permissive character of the legislation in all but one state. This explains, too, the marked discrepancy between the financial provision for schools and that for libraries. Moreover, the insufficiency of the legal provision is most evidenced by the omission of any defined objective. This implies that the public library has no place in the government hierarchy; it is rather an outgrowth, which some administrators have sought to append to Education, but which generally remains independent and isolated none the less. So it always will remain as long as its objectives are undefined and confused in the minds of legislators, administrators and librarians themselves.

In contrast to the complexity of the financial provisions in the American legislation, the English system is unconditionally free from any rate limitation whatsoever.[3] Apart from tentative efforts at giving libraries a free hand in financial matters, the big majority of states make definite limitations in the annual levy. This ranges from .15 mill on the dollar in some cases to more than 4 mills in others, generally according to the size and status of the city, town, or village. There is not much to be said about these actual appropriations, as they were no doubt determined by local needs at the time, but plenty could be said about the legislators' lack of vision and sound fiscal policy in subordinating the law to the particular circumstances of the time and place. This is contrary to all principles of provident legislation.

Boards

The intricacies of the various methods of appointment need not delay us here, if we recognise that what has been said about the establishment and financing of libraries applies with equal justification to the supervision of them, for assuming that the purpose of the public library is the same whatever the state, then there is no reason why the administrative body should not be the same in principle and mode of election, if not in all the minor details.

Leaving incidental differences aside, we glance for a moment at some of the characteristics boards of trustees have in common. Firstly, the mode of election. This is generally left to the mayor, council, or electorate, and on what principles such authorities choose the trustees is known only to themselves. In some states, the law gives a little guidance by stipulating certain qualifications—mostly of an irrelevant nature, nowever. Kentucky, for instance, concerns itself with political considerations, and rules that the trustees:

[2] Simeon E. Leland, "Observations On Financing Libraries." *Library Quarterly*, 2:344-366, October 1932.

[3] See Section 4 of the 1919 Public Library Act.

"shall be so selected and appointed as never to have more than four members thereof of the same political party, and that two members of the said board shall be women and five members thereof shall be men."

Why the proportion, one wonders, of two to five? The law goes on:

"The members of the said board so appointed by the mayor shall be citizens and housekeepers of the city and not less than thirty years of age; shall serve without compensation; shall give a bond in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful performance of their duties, etc."

These qualifications—political, sex, social status, age, and wealth—seem irrelevant, while those appertaining to scholarship, education, literary ability or experience, general culture and specialized knowledge, have been omitted.

Several states with a kind of ironical concession to the liberalistic point of view, concern themselves with keeping a political equilibrium, but an English observer feels bound to ask why the political issue was introduced at all into the selection of trustees and then, whether the policy of the library should be biased by such considerations. Evidently the attitude of the legislators in this respect was paternalistic, in so far as they conjectured that the public library could become a sufficiently powerful political influence to need supervision of this kind. This is comparable to the fears of the first English public library legislators in the middle of the last century. Their alarm is manifested by such objections as this constantly put forward in one form or another by the opponents of the Bill during the debates in Parliament:[4]

"The library was an institution that might soon degenerate into a mere political club, for which only a few of those who were compelled to contribute to its support, had any sympathy."

The American legislators, no doubt fearing the same tendency, have sought to provide for a balance of power, so that the political forces of the right and left should expend their energies in mutual extermination rather than in converting the reading public by means of propaganda. This idea is summed up in the slogan "Keep politics out of the library". This, however, has only one observable result—the exclusion of extremely radical literature. Now apart from the social implications of this recommendation, it severely shakes the assumption of librarians that the library should be all things to all men, irrespective of race, creed, or conviction. From their point of view, the battle-cry should be: "Keep politics out of book committees and bring it into the libraries by all means".

Many states, however, appear to have waived the political issue and made some effort to enlist on the board of trustees those citizens most suited for the job. The legislation of Indiana emphasises the following qualifications:

"The judge . . . . in making the appointments, shall select persons of well-known probity, integrity, business ability, and experience, and who are fitted for the character of the work they are to perform, etc.

Admirable though the intention here is, it is probably nullified by the vagueness of such high-sounding phrases as probity, integrity and the rest. Something more definite is needed, and it is suggested that, as a whole, the English Public Library Act of 1919 approximates to the ideal library law. For it achieves the following desirable objectives:

1. A single national law means government recognition and approval of a national need.
2. Such law invests the library with initial prestige and makes the objectives common ones.
3. There is more likelihood of the legislation keeping abreast with the progress of the movement, if public opinion is focussed on what would, with a national law, be a national issue.
4. A national law may be used as a pattern for local legislation, if that is essential, so that the common objective of public libraries is not lost sight of.
5. Cooperation would be facilitated if the law were wide and general enough to permit of amalgamation by authorities.

[4] Hansard's *Parliamentary Debates for 1850.*

Autumn Time

My heart doth thrill to red-gold glowing days
Of flaming firebush and aster bloom
That burst more colorfully through autumn haze
As if defying coming season's gloom.
The bits of happiness I glean from life
I prize, and hold as firmly to my breast
As stems hold flowers fast when the sharp knife
Of Frost tries to cut, or as leaves are pressed
Against the branches of the trees so loath
To let the mottled colors fall to earth
To die, leaving the tree once lovely, both
Bare and cheerless. My soul will not give birth
To thought of chilling blight as long as glow
Of joy, like autumn gold, clings ere the snow.

——From *Colored Leaves*
By AMY WOODWARD
Courtesy of The Caxton Printers, Ltd.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

October 15, 1934

Editorial Forum

Noteworthy Prison Library Progress

STATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES have for many years and in many places been interested and active in extending book service to inmates of penal institutions and hospitals. The American Library Association thirteen years ago set up a committee to concern itself especially with libraries for prisons. The names of certain early members of this committee of librarians stand out prominently for the devotion and effort spent in establishing libraries in prisons with standards comparable to those of public libraries. Nevertheless book service to prisoners from public libraries outside the wall must inevitably, I suppose, be partial and not wholly satisfactory.

Hence, it is with keen satisfaction and pleasure that librarians have witnessed in recent years prison officials and organizations in several sections of the country taking hold of the situation and carrying through the successful establishment of full-fledged libraries manned by trained personnel in various prison systems—such as the penal institutions of the Federal government, the State of Pennsylvania, and the City of New York Department of Correction. Within recent months A.L.A. Headquarters has had news of the appointment for the first time of trained librarians to two penal institutions, and the appointment of a special civilian librarian to a third. Librarians believe that this establishment of thoroughgoing libraries within the walls, with trained personnel and adequate book funds, by and under the direction and initiative of prison authorities themselves is the true solution of the great need. Librarians outside the walls are nevertheless as interested and ready to assist as in the early years. In behalf of librarians, may I extend our congratulations to prison authorities for the very noteworthy prison library progress of recent years.

——CARL H. MILAM

Libraries As Essential As Schools

AMERICANS are coming to realize that the free libraries are as essential to an intelligent public, and hence to democracy, as schools; that schools are needed to begin our education and libraries to continue it and to keep it alive and responsive to the times. They are also realizing that libraries, just as schools, should be available to all sections of the country, all classes of society. It is on the basis of this principle of free education and recreation for all, that we should have as adequate libraries inside prison walls as we have outside. I hope that the motives of reform, of re-education, of rehabilitation will not be too much stressed as reasons for prison libraries. The primary reason should be that to all citizens, all members of society, belong the right to read to learn, and the right to read to enjoy. The fact that prisoners are an isolated class with little to occupy their minds is added reason why they need this essential service that we now feel belongs to every man who would use it. Legislative bodies should provide ample funds for books, reading matter, and experienced library personnel in prisons on the same basis that they would provide for adequate food and medical service, the one for a sound body and the other for a sound mind. Opportunity for both is due every citizen.

——JOHN CHANCELLOR

The NRA And Library Discounts

THE LAST PHASE of the contest over the proposed limitation of book discounts to libraries was concluded in Washington, August 29, when the Booksellers' Code Authority, after a hearing, withdrew the disputed schedule. It was a clean cut victory for the libraries and decisive in that the status of libraries in the social and economic scheme was much more clearly recognized than before.

Cedric Crowell, who presented the case for the retail trade, is a director of the American Booksellers' Association, and was one of a committee of three who proposed shorter discounts for libraries. The purpose of the retailers was to force local library trade into retail hands by preventing wholesalers from offering a larger discount than the retailers wished to meet. The real question at issue was whether library business is of a wholesale or retail character, and closely bound up with it, whether the retail trade is equipped to give libraries the service they require. The library case was presented by five scheduled speakers including the President and Secretary of the Association. All classes of libraries were represented—large, small, university, research, and special. A number of librarians from nearby cities, who came at the request of President Compton, also spoke. It was evident, even before the close of the session, that the library case was stronger than many librarians had realized in the early stages of the controversy. It became fully evident that libraries have emerged from the doubtful and miscellaneous status, which they occupied perhaps twenty-five years ago, and have become well defined institutions with better legal and social recognition than formerly. It was also evident that public libraries are municipal institutions and cannot be limited in discount under the government's rulings any more than other buyers for city or state. The fact that libraries performed their increasing duties during the depression with reduced means, was of course brought out, as was the fact that libraries in the aggregate now constitute one of the most dependable supports of the book industry.

For college and university libraries, it was pointed out that the depreciated dollar had cut their budgets for foreign purchase almost 50 per cent.

Conflict of the proposed schedule with state and municipal laws was shown, and also the support of the Consumers' Advisory Board, whose representative filed a brief before the hearing supporting the library contention.

Other important associations that went on record as favoring the library side of the case were the American Municipal Association and the American Conference of Mayors.

Publishers and wholesalers were not represented at the meeting. Since both publishers and retailers considered putting a library discount limitation in their codes, but thought better of it, and left the question to the decision of the NRA Administration with the burden of proof on the Booksellers' Code Authority, the point may now be definitely regarded as settled for the present, and probably for a long time to come. The decision marks another important milestone in library jurisprudence.

——CARL L. CANNON

Library Discounts And Special Libraries

THERE Is one more point in connection with library discounts as included in booktrade codes which should have prompt attention and just settlement. In the code governing trade publishing, approved by the Administrator on October 1, the first code to be signed after the NRA reorganization, there is no reference to percentage of library discounts, but there is, in Article III, Rule 1, a listing of those to whom the publisher may give any discounts, which includes wholesalers, retailers, rental libraries, authors on their own books, book clubs, then (f) "public libraries, schools and school libraries, colleges and college libraries, church libraries, charitable organizations and other public agencies for institutional and/or institutional library purposes only."

This broadly covers all libraries of a public nature but discriminates against special libraries which are organized by business houses and thus would not be allowed to buy at a discount. It would seem certain that the publishers could not, in drafting this code, have intended to discriminate against the reference libraries of business houses, and there should be immediate revision of this paragraph to correct this situation. It is probable that this paragraph was intended to eliminate the giving of discounts to individuals and to provide the reason for a negative answer in the case of a request for discounts from business firms whose offices have no special interest in books ordered but which consider that any order from a business house deserves a discount, even though the book is for individual use. In quite a different class from such buyers, however, are the well-organized special libraries, and the justice of library discounts to such groups should be pointed out at once by a presentation of the situation by the Special Libraries Association to the Code Authority of the Trade Publishers.

Convention Discredits Partisanship

IN THIS CRITICAL PERIOD through which the world is—let us hope—passing, clear thinking on economic problems is indispensable to their correct solution, while rendered doubly difficult by the widespread tragic conditions and the sharpening of partisan feeling.

The librarian's unique function as collector and dispenser of information becomes peculiarly important at such a time. If, however, he allows his personal bias to sway him toward the suppression or distortion of material on any controversial question, he incapacitates himself for performing his function properly and becomes an actual menace to his community.

It is for this reason that the retiring president of the New York Library Association, Miss Ernestine Rose, earned the gratitude of the library profession by the prompt and unequivocal manner in which she rebuked an attempt to spread "poisonous propaganda" —to turn the offending speaker's own lurid language against him—at the recent annual conference of that organization. The following statement issued by the association to counteract the speaker's own press releases should be preserved in the archives of the profession as a clear-cut declaration of principle:

"Being firmly convinced that librarians in their official capacity should maintain an impartial attitude on political questions, the officers and council of the New York Library Association disown any responsibility for what appeared as a veiled attack made by Mr. Fremont Rider (librarian, Olin Library, Wesleyan University) on the economic policies of the present national administration, and deeply regret that the hospitality of the association should have been taken advantage of in this manner. Had the title selected by the speaker indicated the nature of his proposed address, the invitation to speak would have been withdrawn."

The librarian who supplies impartial factual information to those seeking to guide the process of social evolution wisely is a more useful member of society than one who tries to hinder social progress by maligning and misrepresenting the pioneers of today—some of whom may prove to be the prophets of tomorrow.

Forthcoming Issues

AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED, the November 1 issue will be a Children's Book Week number.

Articles scheduled for the November 15 issue include: "Individual End Papers for Public Libraries", by Dr. Géza Schutes, Montclair, N. J., Free Public Library; "American Library Institute Fellows' Contributions—1933", by Henry O. Severance, librarian, University of Missouri; "Inter-Library Loans", by D. P. O'Harra, librarian, Southwestern College Library, Winfield, Kansas, and "An Experiment in Integrating, a Practical Project in the Library School Curriculum", by Ruby E. Cundiff, Library School, George Peabody College for Teachers.

Library Books Reviewed

The Approach To Librarianship[1]

THE PURPOSE of this book as set down in the preface by the author, who is Deputy Librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries, is twofold. It is intended to provide information for parents who consider librarianship as a career for their children, and also "to present that same information to first-year library assistants, and then to lay down such guidance in their studies as will enable them to set their feet on the first rung of the library ladder." Two methods of training are available at present in Great Britain: the two year course (one year for graduates) at University College, London, leading to the Diploma of the School of Librarianship, and the examinations for the Diploma of the Library Association, for which no special course is offered. The student may prepare himself for the latter by independent study or by correspondence courses arranged by the Association of Assistant Librarians, and he may also attend lecture courses and summer schools held in various places. More details of these than Mr. Sharp gives are found in the *Yearbook* of the Library Association. It is non-graduates who enter the library service as junior assistants who will be most likely to find use for this book.

In Part One librarianship and different kinds of libraries are defined and explained, and the advantages and disadvantages of library work as a profession are clearly discussed in the light of the author's experience as a librarian and teacher and examiner of the Library Association. The general remarks and advice offered here are based almost entirely on British public library practice, and so contain little for American librarians which may not be found in our own professional publications. The chief interest, then, for Americans lies in the idea they may get of British library organization and of the British system of professional education. But anyone interested in these matters will gain more complete and satisfactory information from other books, such as Brown's *Manual of Library Economy* and the Library Association *Yearbook*, to mention only two of them.

Part Two contains brief texts with "readings" and "knowledge tests" for study of the subjects the assistant is required to know for the Elementary Examination, the first of the three that he must take for the Diploma. This does not pretend to serve as a manual or textbook, and the student must in any case follow the Syllabus of the Library Association and read the textbooks listed there under each subject. This section could almost as well have been omitted, as it is not needed by those who take the correspondence courses, or those who go to the School of Librarianship, or by graduates, who may apply for exemption from this examination. The first part, dealing with the library profession and facilities for training for it and the appendix (somewhat amplified) printed on better paper, would have made a book just as useful and much more attractive.

In making the four appendices simply lists of professional organizations, periodicals and libraries and works of reference, with very brief and matter-of-fact notes, Mr. Sharp missed an opportunity of arousing some very worth while professional interest in the "beginners" for whom he writes, and of giving them at the same time some information they will not find in any other books. The third appendix lists a few books which give bibliographical information. Surely this is not the only kind the junior assistant is called upon to give, but perhaps it goes without saying that he knows how to use dictionaries, encyclopaedias, almanacs, etc. Reference work as American librarians know it is not emphasized by either of the British examining bodies as a requirement for a Diploma, so perhaps the beginner can learn all he needs by experience. However, Mr. Sharp might have helped him to be more useful and to find his work more interesting by calling his attention to some of the principal reference books he should know other than bibliographical ones.

It is impossible to resist giving one quotation, though without comment as to its possible significance. This is from the note on THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in the second appendix: "Perhaps a little advanced for the beginner, but not to be lost sight of by anyone who hopes to develop an intelligent interest in broad librarianship."

——MARION E. VOSBURGH

[1] Henry A. Sharp, *The Approach to Librarianship*: a guide to the profession and to the Elementary Examination of the Library Association; with an introduction by H. M. Tomlinson. (London: Grafton, 1934). 205p. 7/6d. net.

The Library's Own Printing[2]

I WANT TO GIVE unqualified praise to Mr. Walter's book on *The Library's Own Printing*. It is an expansion of his pamphlet "Library Printing," published in 1913, revised in 1933. This expansion is a serviceable primer of printing for those not in the printing trade who need to be intelligent about printing jobs which go through their hands. It is simple, clear and definite and every librarian can produce sound good printing, if he reads and follows Mr. Walter's instructions. Because, as the Foreword states, the obvious is included, the book is particularly helpful to beginners. Such common terms as "pica," "em," "agate," etc., are clearly defined at precisely the right point. Ten point type is prescribed for books, bulletins, reports and other publications as the smallest type which should generally be used. Nineteen picas are recommended as the best length for 10 point type with 2 point leads. When durable paper is advised a test to prove its strength is given. These are examples of the fundamental rules laid down which are a decided help to those who have little knowledge of printing.

At the same time that technical points are explained, involved processes are dismissed with assurance that a knowledge of them is not needed. I consider that this is one of the book's great virtues. It permits the person who has no special understanding of printing to put through a good job if he follows instructions. For example, in speaking of the linotype and monotype, Mr. Walter makes the statement that "both types of machines are too complicated mechanically to be adequately described in a brief space." Yet the two paragraphs which follow succeed in making a plain and intelligible distinction. The book is logically arranged and it has a good index. Its format does credit to the subject.

The only criticism that I would make is that, in this book on library printing, there are no illustrations reproduced from library publications to show pleasing design and makeup.

If John Cotton Dana, the master-librarian-printer were here to see Mr. Walter's book I know that he would give it high praise. No library, unless the librarian has made a study of printing, can afford to do without it.

——BEATRICE WINSER,
Librarian, Newark, N. J., Public Library

[2] Frank K. Walter, *Library's Own Printing* (Chicago: A. L. A., 1934), $1.50.

"Actes" Of The International Library Committee[3]

THE APPEARANCE of Volume VI of the *Publications* of the International Federation of Library Associations, giving the *Actes* of the seventh session of the International Library Committee, which is the executive and directing body of the International Federation, is a reminder that American librarians have known too little of this exceedingly interesting and valuable series.

The first volume appeared in Up-

[3] International Federation of Library Associations. Publications, Vol. VI. *Actes du Comité International des Bibliothèques*. 7me Session, Madrid, 28-29 mai 1934. La Haye, Martinus Nijhoff, 1934.

sala in 1931 and gave a résumé of the meetings which preceded the formation of the International Federation of Library Associations. They covered the Congress at Prague in 1926, at Atlantic City and Philadelphia in 1926, and at Edinburgh in 1927. It will be recalled that at the meeting in Edinburgh in 1927 the International Federation of Library Associations was formed. The first session was held at Rome in 1928, and the second session at Rome, Florence, and Venice in June, 1929. The official actions taken at these various sessions, as well as the minutes of the International Library Committee, are recorded in the first volume.

The third session was held at Stockholm in 1930. With this volume begins the annual series of reports on the libraries of the different countries of the world which have distinguished the set from that date on. There is probably no other single source for this information which at all equals the "Actes" in this regard. Each year a representative of the associations of librarians in the principal countries of the world presents a résumé of important events in his country during the year. These are printed in either English, French, German, and occasionally Italian, as are the minutes of the Committee itself. In addition, there will be found in most of the volumes reports of various committees and certain communications from librarians in various countries. Some of these committee reports are of very great interest and importance, particularly the report of the Subcommittee on Production of Printed Books, the report of the Committee on Statistics for Libraries, the report of the Committee on Hospital Libraries, and so on. The articles by individual librarians are chiefly in the nature of summary reports of progress in certain fields of librarianship. For example, in Volume III there is found a very interesting report on the development of Italian libraries after the first World Congress of Librarians and Bibliographers at Rome. Similar reports are to be found in each volume.

The fourth volume covered the sessions at Berne in 1932 and included Dr. Collijn's remarkable statement on the danger of cutting library budgets too far, a statement which was sent to all the governments in the world and which has had very considerable influence—in certain countries at least—in preventing further reductions of library budgets. There are extremely valuable reports in this volume on exchange of university theses and a discussion of statistics for university libraries, and a report on hospital libraries which was greatly amplified in the communications made in later years. In this, as in other volumes, there are communications of importance on somewhat unusual subjects. For example, M. Gabriel Henriot contributed an extremely interesting account of the municipal libraries of Paris. Reports on the library practice of countries with which we in America are not in frequent relations, such as Poland and Yugoslavia, are found in this and subsequent volumes of the *Actes*. It is possible to learn from these something of the library movement in these countries.

The fifth volume covers the sessions at Chicago in October and at Avignon in November, 1933. One of the most interesting of the contributions of individual libraries in Volume V is M. Bultingaire's résumé of the scientific libraries in France. The whole question of German periodicals is reviewed in this and the volumes immediately preceding and following it. Inter-library loan is treated at very considerable length in this volume.

The most recent volume to appear is that covering the sessions of the Committee at Madrid in May, 1934, with its preliminary arrangements for the Congress to be held at Madrid in the late spring of 1935. There are some very interesting reports on hospital libraries in Spain, as well as on hospital libraries in general; the Franco-German agreement for exchange of university theses is set out in detail; and there are, in addition, reports on the year's work in various countries, of which Spain is perhaps the least familiar.

The whole series of reports can now be obtained from the firm of Nijhoff of the Hague. The volumes were originally published locally, but since 1932 Nijhoff has been the official publisher of the International Federation. It is understood that this firm has a stock of the earlier volumes, and as long as this stock lasts can supply libraries with the complete set.

It may be interesting to note also that the annual address of the President of the Federation, which is printed in each issue, endeavors to give a bird's-eye view of the progress of libraries throughout the world. The extremely able address of M. Godet at Madrid, for example, cannot fail to interest librarians everywhere.

The Permanent Secretary of the International Federation is Dr. T. P. Sevensma, the librarian of the League of Nations at Geneva. The first President was Dr. Isak Collijn, whom the writer of this notice succeeded in 1931. The Executive Committee consists of the President, Secretary, and the two Vice-Presidents—M. Godet, the Director of the Swiss National Library at Berne, and Mr. Arundell Esdaile, the Secretary of the British Museum. It is not too much to say that this series of *Actes* has taken rank as an important source of documentation for the progress of libraries throughout the entire world. It will not supplant any of the other well-known works established for the same purpose—notably *The Year's Work in Librarianship*, edited by Mr. Esdaile. It does, however, supply in convenient form an annual résumé of important and interesting events in the field of librarianship in most civilized countries.

——WILLIAM W. BISHOP

Denver School Of Librarianship

THE AMERICAN Library Association has fully accredited the University of Denver School of Librarianship, following three years of work toward that end by the Board of Education for Librarianship. The School was provisionally accredited in 1932, when it was visited by an examiner, but this year all provisions were removed.

Drexel School Of Library Science

THE School of Library Science, Drexel Institute, opened September 25 with an enrollment of twenty-seven students. Twenty universities and colleges are represented.

Twenty-eight students were enrolled in the six weeks' summer course in school library work given by the School, July 2-August 11. The course was conducted by Miss Alice R. Brooks, assisted by Mrs. Mae Parkinson Webb. Many of the students were under appointment to school library positions. The majority of those registered were from Pennsylvania.

The annual dinner for alumni of the Library School was held June 28 in Montreal, in connection with the Conference of the American Library Association. Miss Frances Wright, Secretary of the Drexel Institute Library School Association, presided at the meeting in the absence of the president, Miss Ruth K. Roehrig. Dean Howland spoke upon the work of the School.

Syracuse School Of Library Science

AT THE REQUEST of the School of Education, the Syracuse School of Library Science has inaugurated two courses for English majors who are planning to teach high-school English. These courses are presented in accordance with the suggestions of the new English syllabus of the State of New York. While taught by members of the faculty of the library school, they will carry credit for the degree in the School of Education only and will not be part of the professional curriculum of the School of Library Science. The first is a course in "Reading Guidance" designed as a study of the reading interests of the adolescent as a basis for selecting books which will encourage and develop these interests, and guidance in the use of books to supplement the required work in English to correlate the school library with the classroom. The second course is in "Library Usage." It is planned as a practical study of the resources and use of the school library as an essential part of the future teacher's professional equipment and an appreciation of the value of the library in the school.

Current Library Literature

ACCOUNTING AND BOOKKEEPING

Aziere, Charles. *Accounting for Catholic institutions of higher education.* Atchison, Kan.: St. Benedict's College, 1933. pap. 29-57 p. 25¢.

National Benedictine Educational Association *Bulletin*, v. 16, no. 2, Dec., 1933. Library, p. 41.

We install a cost system. Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. *About Books.* 4:1-2. June, 1934.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Colin, Elicio. Une bibliographie geographique idéal—réalisation. *Revue du Livre.* 2:201-206. June/July, 1934.

——*See also* PERIODICALS (Hawkins).

SUBJECT LISTS

American Association of University Women. New and unusual occupations for women. LIB. JOUR. 59:667-668. Sept. 1, 1934.

Mainly magazine references; annotated.

Matthews, M. A. *The effect of war on the criminal tendencies of the race.* Wash., D. C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Aug. 16, 1934. pap. 4 l. Mimeographed. Apply.

Brief reference list, no. 1.

Meixell, Granville. *The trade catalog collection; a manual with source lists.* New York: Special Libraries Association, 1934. pap. 53 l. $1. Mimeographed.

Based on the Trade Catalogue Collection, Egleston Library, School of Engineering, Columbia University.

Minnesota High School League. Bibliography for debate. *Lib. Notes and News.* 11:44-46. Sept., 1934.

Subject: The federal government should adopt the policy of equalizing educational opportunity by annual grants for public elementary and secondary education.

Russell Sage Foundation Library. *Child welfare.* New York, 1934. 5 p. folder. 10¢.

Bulletin, no. 125, June, 1934.

Segar, Gladys. Bibliography on the Lenni-Lenape, or Delaware Indians. *New Jersey Lib. Bull.* new series, 2:28-29. Apr., 1934.

Includes analytics.

U. S.—Tariff Commission. *The tariff, a bibliography; a select list of references.* Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Docs., 1934. pap. 980 p. $1.

Miscellaneous series. Prepared by Cornelia Notz and staff.

Wenman, L. M. New Jersey pamphlets and maps. *New Jersey Lib. Bull.* new series, 2:5. Apr.; 2:3-4. June, 1934.

——*See also* CHILDREN'S LITERATURE (Eastwood, New); GOVERNMENT (Catalogue); FOREIGN (various lists); MEDICAL (Garrison); NEWSPAPER (Parsons); SCHOOL (Reference).

BOOK WEEK

Adkins, N. R. Shadow pictures for Book Week. 74 Park St., Springfield, Mass. *American Childhood.* 19:13-14+. Nov., 1933.

Betterly, H. G. Treasure hunt, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre. *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 14:390-394. Jan., 1934.

Brumbaugh, F. N. Scrapbook library; suggestion for a Book Week activity. 425 Fourth Ave., New York. *Grade Teacher.* 51:38+. Nov., 1933.

Collins, H. What price Book Week? 516 Yonge St., Toronto, Can. *Canadian Bookman.* 15:162. Oct., 1933.

Greer, M. M. World cruise; a Book Week project. 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Wash., D. C. *National Elementary Principal.* 12:288-294. June, 1933.

Paster, M. L., and M. B. Herman. Book friends; a play in two scenes for Book Week. 425 Fourth Ave., New York. *Grade Teacher.* 51:48+. Nov., 1933.

Smith, B. A. Book Week in Wisconsin libraries—1933. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 30:2-11. Jan., 1934.

Reprints list of books for boys and girls from the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library *Guide Post*, Nov., 1933.

Toser, M. A. Adaptable book program. Chicago Univ. Press, Chicago, Ill. *English Journal (H. S. Ed.).* 22: 673-674. Oct., 1933.

Tyrrell, William. What is the value of Canadian Book Week? *Ont. Lib. Review.* 17:93-94. Nov., 1933.

Voigt, Fanora. Suggestions for Book Week. Normal Park, Dansville, N. Y. *Instructor.* 43:43+. Nov., 1933.

ADDITIONAL references: Book Week celebrations, LIB. JOUR., 58:882-884. Nov. 1, 1933; Book Week 1933, *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, 12:70-73. Jan./Mar., 1934; Book Week number, *News Letter*, Oct., 1933, 14 p.; *A Cargo of books for 1933 Book Week*, [Dubois, Pa.: Public Library, 1933.] 2 f.; Children's Book Week, *Ont. Lib. Review*, 17:95, Nov., 1933; Timely stories, *Grade Teacher*, 51:28-29+, Nov., 1933.

——*See also* Plays (Pitkin).

CATALOG CARDS

Goodrich, N. L. Top soil. Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H. *Bulletin.* 1:3-4. May, 1934.

Grimy catalog cards.

Ormerod, James. *Style in card cataloguing. . . . Second ed., rev.* Birmingham, Eng.: C. Combridge, Ltd., 1934. pap. 24 p. 2s.

First ed., 1933.

Pressey, J. C. D. C. numbers on L. C. cards. *Booklist.* 30:65-66. Nov., 1933.

Changes brought about by using the thirteenth edition.

ADDITIONAL references: Katalogregler och katalogkort (forms), *Biblioteksbladet*, 19:91-93, 1934; "The printing of catalogue cards," by M. F. Chin (in Chinese), *Lib. Science Quar.*, 7:97-108, Mar., 1933; "Words about the author-card and title-card," by T. Tekeda (in Japanese), *Library Journal of Japan*, 28:115-117, 1934.

CATALOGING

Manrique de Lara, Juana. Reglas para aplicar los encabezamientos de materia. Asociación de Bibliotecarios Mexicanos, México, D. F. *Boletin.* 2:33-38. May 15, 1934.

Continued and to continue. This instalment treats mainly of history, geography and biography.

Ranganthan, S. R. *Classified catalogue code.* Madras: Madras Library Association, 1934. pap. 292 p. (E. Golston, Ltd., London. 10s.6d.)

Trebst, Hans. Der heutige Erkenntnisstand in der Formal- und in der Sachkatalogisierung. *Zent. f. Bib.* 51: 435-451. Aug./Sept., 1934.

Union Catalogue. Northern Regional Library Bureau. table. *Lib. Assn. Record.* series 4, 1:267-268. Aug., 1934.

"Supplementary Cataloguing Rules."

COOPERATIVE

Lasso de la Vega, J. Cooperative cataloguing. *Féd. Int. de Bib.* 6:105-106. 1934.

Metcalf, K. D. A paying venture. tables. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:239-242. May, 1934.

CATALOGS

Briet, Suzanne. Le nouvelle salle des catalogues à la Bibliothèque nationale. illus. *Revue du Livre.* 2:170-173. May, 1934.

Hassbargen, Hermann. Stadtbibliotheken und Gesamtkatalog. *Zent. f. Bib.* 51:417-423. Aug./Sept., 1934.

Jousserandot, Louis. Les catalogues-index. *Revue du Livre.* 2:181-185. May, 1934.

Penfield, H. E. The J.C.L. classified catalogue and its subject index. Chicago. *John Crerar Library Quarterly.* 5:10-15. Apr./June, 1934.

". . . . main features of the catalogue resulting from our use of Dewey . . ." Separate discussion of the subject catalogue.

Catholic Books and Libraries

Brown, S. J. Classification of Catholic Central Library, Dublin. table. *Catholic Lib. World.* 5:73. May 15, 1934.

Religious literature.

Langlois, Marcel. La bibliothèque de l'Institut catholique de Paris aujourd'hui—demain. *Revue du Livre.* 2:207-211. June/July, 1934.

——*See also* Accounting (Aziere); Classification (Miss); Library Schools (Agatha); School (Cecil, Reference, Standards).

Children's Libraries, Work, Etc.

Bell, B. W. *Magic tooth.* Louisville, Ky.: Public Library [1934]. 2 l. 6¢.

Reprinted; first appeared in 1928. Story incorporates 125 concealed titles. Printed in *Child Life.* Nov., 1931.

Rines, Avalon. Trail blazing at Kemp. *News Notes.* 10:13. July, 1934.

Motivating children's reading at Wichita Falls, Tex.

——*See also* Book Week.

Children's Literature

Eastwood, Mary. *Books for girls from 12-16 years of age; recommended for use in welfare institutions.* Albany, N. Y.: N. Y. State Dept. of Social Welfare, 1934. pap. 39 p.

Bulletin no. 2.

Haverland, Della. Classics adapted by children. *Pacific Bindery Talk.* 7:7-9. Sept., 1934.

Hockenberry, Evelyn. Appreciation hours for boys and girls. *Pacific Bindery Talk.* 7:14-16; *to continue.* Sept., 1934.

New York State Library.—Book Information Section. Best juvenile books of 1933. Lib. Jour. 59:665-666. Sept. 1, 1934.

——*See also* Book Week.

Classification

Guha, S. C. *Prachya-Vargikarana-Paddhati, being a system of book classification developed on oriental lines.* Benares, India: Grantha-Goshthi, 1932.

Title from *Lib. Assn. Record,* series 4, 1:102, Mar., 1934.

Miss [Jeannette J.] Murphy enters second year of fellowship [at the Library School, Univ. of Chicago] in preparing classification of religion. *Catholic Lib. World.* 6:1, 3. Sept. 15, 1934.

——*See also* Catalog Cards (Pressey); Catalogs (Penfield); Catholic (Brown); Medical (Black); Pamphlets (Thornton).

County Libraries

County library notes: Improvement in county library services. *Lib. Assn. Record.* series 4, 1:271-273. Aug., 1934.

Based on current reports.

Edge, N. C. W. Libraries and the counties. *Ln. and Book World.* 23:303-304. July, 1934.

Johnson, William. Arkansas needs county libraries. Lib. Jour. 59:712-713. Sept. 15, 1934.

A "Library Creed" adopted by the Arkansas Library Association.

Training for county librarians. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:416. July, 1934.

Recommendations of the A.L.A. Joint Committee on Specialized Training for County Librarians. Also in Lib. Jour., 59:664, Sept. 1, 1934.

Exhibits

An Exhibition of autograph letters, books, and relics of Horatio, Lord Nelson, from the collection of Morris Wolf, Esq. Phila.: Free Library of Philadelphia, 1934. pap. 4 f.

Le Général La Fayette. Catalogue des livres, estampes, autographes et souvenirs composant la collection de M. Blancheteau exposée à l'occasion du centenaire de la mort du Général La Fayette (20 mai 1834). Paris: Pershing Hall, 1934. pap. 200 p. illus.

Schad, R. O. The Huntington Library's special exhibitions. Lib. Jour. 59:642-645. Sept. 1, 1934.

Smith, B. A. Traveling hopefully. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 30:100-101. May, 1934.

Includes part of list of travel agencies compiled by Muriel Page and published in the *Ont. Lib. Rev.,* Nov., 1933.

Smith, Gretta. Making friends for the library through exhibits. illus. Lib. Jour. 59:646-649. Sept. 1, 1934.

At Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

University of Michigan.—William L. Clements Library. *Facsimiles & forgeries; a guide to a timely exhibition.* Ann Arbor, 1934. pap. 14 p. illus.

Exhibit suggested by the "Carter-Pollard *Inquiry into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth Century Pamphlets*"; intro. signed by H. M. Jones.

Foreign Population and the Library

McLellan, M. B. Recent aids to inter-racial service. Lib. Jour. 59:303-305. Apr. 1, 1934.

The reference librarian's work for the foreign-born; includes bibliography.

Markowitz, Augusta. Recent additions to the Hungarian collections. New York Public Library, New York. *Branch Library Book News.* 11:120-127. Sept., 1934.

Annotated.

Norwegian books for American libraries, 1933. 116 E. 64th St., New York. *American Scandinavian Review.* 22:280. Sept., 1934.

Annotated; trade information.

Scoff, T. B., and M. S. Abourjaily. Arabic books for libraries. Lib. Jour. 59:609-610. Aug., 1934.

"The list is composed of fiction and non-fiction which will appeal to the largest number of Syrian readers."

Standbridge, Mary. List of Polish books recommended by Buffalo, N. Y., Public Library. *Penn Lib. Notes.* 14:441-443. July, 1934.

Work with the foreign-born: Pennsylvania libraries. *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 14:433-441. July, 1934.

Pagination includes: Suggested plans for interchange of foreign books among Pennsylvania libraries. Partial list of books in foreign languages in Pennsylvania libraries, May, 1934. List of universities and colleges willing to cooperate by lending individual books for a limited period. Dealers in foreign books.

Government Publications

Bradley, Phillips. "Let's look at the record"; a few pertinent suggestions concerning the printed reports of legislative labors. port. Drexel Ave., and 58th St., Chicago. *State Government.* 7:137-140. July, 1934.

Catalogue of the public documents of the Seventy-first Congress and of all departments of the Government of the United States for the period from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1931. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Docs., 1934. cl. 2808 p. $5.

Comprehensive index, no. 20. Title from *Weekly List,* June 6, 1934.

Wilcox, J. K. Official publications of the New Deal administrations and the small library. Lib. Jour. 59:599-603. Aug., 1934.

Includes list.

——*See also* Library Science (Special).

Insurance Libraries

Handy, D. N. Thinking through memory's pages with an insurance librarian. 80 Maiden Lane, New York. *Weekly Underwriter.* 130:43+, sec. 2. May 26, 1934.

Swerig, M. B. Coming events and their shadows. illus. 80 Maiden Lane, New York. *Weekly Underwriter.* 130:51, sec. 2. May 26, 1934.

Interlibrary Loans

Ewing, M. J. Borrowing from our neighbors. Lib. Jour. 58:918-923. Nov. 15, 1933.

Ireland, N. O. A code for interlibrary loans. Lib. Jour. 59:453-455. June 1, 1934.

Muszkowski, J. Interlibrary loans in Poland. forms, chart. *Féd. Int. de Bib.* 5:196-200. 1934.

Folding chart shows the lending and borrowing of books by individual institutions in Poland.

Librarians

Abernathy, Esther. Leisure for librarians and librarians for leisure. *News Notes.* 10:18-19. July, 1934.

Doane, C. H. The librarian as a writer. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:446-451, 474. Aug., 1934.

Hill, F. P. How retired librarians spend their leisure time. LIB. JOUR. 59:693-697. Sept. 15, 1934.

ADDITIONAL references: *America's young men, vol. I, 1934*, Los Angeles: Blank Pub. Co., 1934, cl., 678 p. $12.50; *The Age factor as it relates to women in business and the professions*, by H. A. Byrne, Wash., D. C., U. S. Supt. of Docs., 1934, 66 p., 10¢; "Great librarians: Cardinal Ehrle," *Commonweal*, 20:211-212, June 22, 1934.

——*See also* SCIENTIFIC (U.S.).

LIBRARIES

AUSTRIA

Breycha-Vauthier, A. C. Austrian libraries. *Féd. Int. de Bib.* 5:98-99. 1934.

Kraft, V. Bericht der bibliothekarischen Fachgruppe Österreichs 1932-33. *Féd. Int. de Bib.* 5:169. 1934.

Kraft, V. Die oesterreichischen Bibliotheken. *Féd. Int. de Bib.* 6:70-71. 1934.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Guardia, G. B. La Bibliothèque nationale à Versailles. illus. 140 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris (VIIIe). *Beaux Arts*. p. 2. Oct. 20, 1933.

Villeneuve-Trans, R. de. Le rôle social des bibliothèques. XXVI, rue de Condé, Paris (VIe). *Mercure de France*. 252:87-96. May 15, 1934.

——*See also* CATHOLIC (Langlois).

GREAT BRITAIN

Bing, Gertrud. The Warburg Institute. plan, illus. *Lib. Assn. Record*. series 4, 1:262-266. Aug., 1934.

Esdaile, Arundell. The libraries of Great Britain and Ireland in 1933-34. *Féd. Int. de Bib.* 6:84-85. 1934.

McColvin, L. R. Urban public libraries, II. *Lib. Assn. Record*. ser. 4, 1:14-15: *and continued*. Jan., 1934.

Continued from Dec. number which discussed per capita expenditures; this instalment considers percentage of borrowers.

Municipal library statistics, 1933-4. table. *Lib. Assn. Record*. series 4, 1: 274. Aug., 1934.

Signed: E. V. C.

ADDITIONAL references: "Bloomsbury's great house of treasure, the British Museum's library," by E. Thane, *New York Times Magazine*, p. 12, 17, July 8, 1934; Les Bibliothèques de prêt en Angleterre, *Bulletin du Livre français*, 3:146, July, 1934; "The Public libraries and the community: Manchester's experience," by C. Nowell, *Manchester Guardian*, June 18, 1934. A Scottish innovation; establishment of school branches, *Municipal Journal*, 43: 496, Apr. 13, 1934.

——*See also* COUNTY (County).

POLAND

Muszkowski, J. Polish libraries. *Féd. Int. de Bib.* 5:123-127. 1934.

——*See also* INTERLIBRARY (Muszkowski).

SWITZERLAND

Godet, M. Les bibliothèques suisses. Octobre 1933-Mai 1934. *Féd. Int. de Bib.* 6:99-101. 1934.

A review covering Swiss libraries, 1932-33, in 5:128-132.

The International Research Institute Library. *School & Soc.* 40:19. July 17, 1934.

At Geneva. Reprinted from *The New York Sun*.

Wirz, H. G. *Les Bibliothèques publiques en Suisse*. Paris: Institut international de coopération intellectuelle, 1933. iv, 34 p.

Reprinted from *Bibliothèques populaires et loisirs ouvriers*. Title from "*Biblio*", Dec., 1933.

UNITED STATES

American Library Association.—Planning Committee. A national plan for libraries. LIB. JOUR. 59:661-663. Sept. 1, 1934.

Brainard, Chauncey. The Farmers Library (Ogden, N. Y.). *New York Libs.* 14:110-111. Aug., 1934.

"Notes on New York Library History. Extracted from an historical paper written in 1915.

Ulveling, R. C. The American scene. *Lib. Assistant*. 27:189-191. Sept., 1934.

Deductions from recent discussions of libraries in 1934; see *A.L.A. Bull.*, Mar., 1934.

——*See also* COUNTY (Johnson).

LIBRARY PERIODICALS

Howarth, Reginald. "A co-operative bulletin." *Lib. World*. 36:275-278. June, 1934.

South African Libraries. South African Library Association, Johannesburg, S. A.

Incorrectly stated to have changed its title to *Suid-Afrikaanse biblioteke* in these columns. "It is a bi-lingual journal, the title, imprint, etc., occurring in English on the front cover and in Afrikaans on the back, and *vice versa* in alternate numbers."—*Letter*.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Accredited library schools. *School & Soc.* 40:284. Sept. 1, 1934.

Résumé of A.L.A. Committee's observations.

Agatha, Mother. Half-century of progress. Grand Central Terminal, New York. *Commonweal*. 18:560-561. Oct. 13, 1933.

Baker, E. A. The London School of Librarianship. *Wilson Bull.* 9:38-39. Sept., 1934.

——*See also* COUNTY (Training); LIBRARY SCIENCE (Reece).

LIBRARY SCIENCE

American Library Association.—Committee on Library Terminology. Library Terminology. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:347-348. June, 1934.

Annual report; S. G. Akers, *Chmn.*

Business methods in a library which even a small library should observe. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 12:91. Apr./June, 1934.

Library Association. *Small municipal libraries; a manual of modern method. 2d ed., rev. and enl.* London, 1934. 160 p. illus.

Moyer, Kathleen. Invoicing, accessioning and classification for the small library. *Ont. Lib. Review*. 17:104-106. Nov., 1933.

O'Leary, J. G. Library policy in the new town. *Lib. Assn. Record*. series 4, 1:205-208. July, 1934.

Reece, E. J. Contributions to research by the School of Library Service, Columbia University. LIB. JOUR. 59:653-655. Sept. 1, 1934.

Includes list of present investigations by members of staff.

Special Libraries Association.—Committee of the Civic-Social Group. *Public administration libraries; a manual of practice*. Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1934. pap. 67 p. forms, bibliogs. $1.

Publication, no. 40. ". . . . libraries concerned with the business methods of government."

ADDITIONAL references: *List of Chinese books on library science*, Shanghai: China Lib. Service, 23 p.; "Extensivt och intensivt biblioteksarbete," by F. Hjelmqvist, *Biblioteksbladet*, 19:85-91, 1934; "'n Kort Inleiding tot bibliografiese Wetenskap," *South African Libs.*, 2:19-24, July, 1934; *Obras existentes en la Biblioteca Colón . . . sobre organización de bibliotecas y sistemas de classificación*, Wash., D. C.: Pan American Union, 1933, 13 l.; The Old librarian's almanack; excerpts from a rare pamphlet, *News Notes*, 10:1-2, July, 1934. "Two opinions on library's accessory works," by T. Matuso (in Japanese), *Library Journal of Japan*, 28:97-104, 1934.

MAPS

Maps. Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H. *Bulletin*. 1:3-5. Feb., 1934.

The Library's choice items. Signed: N.G.L.

Walkley, R. L. Present-day atlases. *Mass. Lib. Club Bull.* 24:32-34. Feb., 1934.

Includes: Check-list of atlases.

——*See also* BIBLIOGRAPHY—SUBJECT (Wenman).

MEDICAL LIBRARIES

Black, C. E. *Record-librarian's manual; a guide to organizing, classifying, and filing clinical records and medical literature*. St. Paul, Minn.: Bruce Pub. Co., 1933. 154 p. illus.

Browing, W. Influences that have molded a great medical library. (Library of the Medical Society of County of Kings.) 95 Nassau St., New York. *Medical Times and Long Island Medical Journal*. 62:48. Feb., 1934.

Further experiences of the Gold-Headed Cane. Fort Wayne, Ind. *American Journal of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition.* 1:280-285. June, 1934.

Section X—After "Hours". In this "episode," the library of the Royal College of Physicians is described.

Morton, L. T. *How to use a medical library: a guide to research for practitioners, research workers and students.* London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, 1934. 70 p. 2s.6d.

Title and extended review, *Lib. Assn. Record,* series 4, 1:294-295, Aug., 1934.

——*See also* PERIODICALS (Medical); SCIENTIFIC (London).

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES

Brynes, H. W. *The value of The New York Times for research.* [New York, 1934.] pap. 4 f.

First prize essay of the recent contest.

Gregory, Winifred. Union list of newspaper files. table. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:214-215. Apr., 1934.

Table gives names of state leaders.

Scribner, B. W. *Preservation of newspaper records.* Wash., D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Docs., 1934. pap. 10 p. 5¢.

National Bureau of Standards *Miscellaneous Publication,* no. 145.

PAMPHLETS

Bruder, M. E. Pamphlets. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 30:146-147. July, 1934.

Reprinted from Chicago Public Library *Staff News,* Mar., 1934.

Thornton, J. L. Pamphlet problem in libraries. form. LIB. JOUR. 59:526. June 15, 1934.

Mainly classification and shelving.

Winser, Beatrice. Answer to Query 8: [A scheme for shelving pamphlets]. *Wilson Bull.* 9:37-38. Sept., 1934.

Worked out by John Cotton Dana "many years ago".

PERIODICALS

Brown, C. H. Library budgets and the cost of periodicals. LIB. JOUR. 59:637-638. Sept. 1, 1934.

Includes the annual report of the A.L.A. Sub-Committee on German Periodicals. *See also* his "College library budgets and the increased cost of book purchases," *School & Soc.,* 40:224-226, Aug. 18, 1934, and "German periodicals and American Libraries," *Science,* new series 79:250-252, Mar. 16, 1934.

Copeland, J. I. *Periodical checklist for a teacher's college library.* Nashville, Tenn.: Peabody Library School, 1934. pap. 37-48 p. 25¢.

Peabody contributions to librarianship, no. 2. Reprinted from *Peabody Journal of Education,* v. 12, no. 1, July, 1934.

Hawkins, E. E. Who use periodical indexes? *Catholic Lib. World.* 6:5-6. Sept. 15, 1934.

Hunter, Elden. A study of the periodical reading done by college students. table. *School & Soc.* 40:70-72. July 14, 1934.

Wisconsin State Teachers College, Milwaukee.

Kornhauser, Henrietta, and M. M. Lynch. *Union list of periodicals in some of the special libraries of Pittsburgh.* Pittsburgh: Special Libraries Association, Pittsburgh Chapter, 1934. pap. 139 l. Mimeographed. $4.50; $8 for 2.

"Revised and greatly enlarged"; first ed., 1926. Order from V. J. MacDonald, Aluminum Research Laboratories, P. O. Box 772, New Kensington, Pa.

Medical Library Association. *Report of the Committee on the Cost of Current Medical Periodicals for the year of 1933-1934.* [Boston?] 1934. pap. 4 f.

Reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the Medical Library Association, n. s., v. 23, no. 1, 1934.

Waples, D. Periodicals for the college library; prepared from a list by Dr. Eugene Hilton. North Central Association, Ann Arbor, Mich. *Quarterly.* 8:425-443. Apr., 1934.

Whitcomb, Metta. Magazines a library should take. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 12:88-89. Apr./June, 1934.

Wood, H. A. Periodicals suggested for school libraries. *Lib. Notes and News.* 11:52-53. Sept., 1934.

Short list.

PERSONNEL

California Library Association. *Classification and pay plans for the municipal libraries of California proposed by the certification and salaries committees.* [Sacramento?] 1934. pap. 85 l. $1. Mimeographed.

Order from Eleanor Hitt, California State Library, Sacramento.

Library Association.—Council. Salaries and conditions of service; recommendations. *Lib. Assn. Record.* series 4, 1:223-225. July, 1934.

Roy, Pauline Staff arts and crafts exhibits. illus. LIB. JOUR. June 15, 1934.

PLAYS FOR LIBRARY PRESENTATION

Carnes, A. "These readers." John Crerar Library, Chicago. *Quarterley.* 5:1-2. Oct./Dec., 1933.

"A nonsensical thing, somewhat resembling a play in one act, being the events of a day, in retrospect, at The John Crerar Library."

Pitkin, Mabel, and S. B. Ware. Two dreams; two little plays for Book Week. 425 Fourth Ave., New York. *Grade Teacher.* 51:36. Nov., 1933.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Gallo, Alfonso. Le biblioteche popolari. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia.* 8:102-133; *to continue.* 1934.

Universal: this instalment includes the United States, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Virgin Islands, Panama, Puerto Rico, England. Historical.

Green, Edward. Tendencies in modern public library organisation. *Municipal Jour.* 43:1106. Aug. 10, 1934.

——*See also* LIBRARIES—UNITED STATES (American).

RESEARCH

Alexander, C. Library methods in educational research. 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Wash., D. C. *Review of Educational Research.* 4:92-96. Feb., 1934.

Wright, L. B. The encouragement of research at the Huntington Library. LIB. JOUR. 59:639-642. Sept. 1, 1934.

——*See also* LIBRARIANS (Doane); LIBRARY SCIENCE (Reece); MEDICAL (Morton); NEWSPAPER (Byrnes).

SALARIES

American Library Association.—Committee on Salaries and Employment. Salaries and employment. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:351-353. June, 1934.

Annual report: J. B. Kaiser, *Chmn.*

The Question of salaries. LIB. JOUR. 59:712-713. Sept. 15, 1934.

——*See also* PERSONNEL (California).

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Adams, A. E. The use of the school library by teachers and pupils in junior and senior high schools. *Lib. Quar.* 4:413-419. July, 1934.

American Library Association.—Publicity Committee. *The significance of the school library.* Chicago, 1933. 50 l. Mimeographed.

Leads, no. 10.

Cecil, Sister. A library in every parochial school. 524 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis. *Catholic School Journal.* 34:117-119. June, 1934.

This number of the "Journal" called: Schoolbook and Library Reference Number.

Cundiff, R. E. Alarms and monitions. Is the school library a financial menace? Nashville, Tenn. *Peabody Journal of Education.* 11:208-211. Mar., 1934.

Faus, L. L. List of recommended books for high school libraries. *New Jersey Lib. Bull.* new series, 2:28-29. Apr., 1934.

Since 1931: trade information only. Regular department.

A Reference list of books and classics read in high-school English classes. 524 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis. *Catholic School Journal.* 34:134-136. June, 1934.

Standards of the elementary school library. 524 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis. *Catholic School Journal.* 34:3A. June, 1934.

Adopted by the State of Washington. "They are particularly suited to use in Catholic schools."

——*See also* PERIODICALS (Wood).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LIBRARIES

Correction: Heading omitted in last instalment of this subject, p. 711: col. 2, commencing with Gaskin, L. J. P.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. *Classified catalogue . . . Class B. Natural science.* [London], 1934. 32 l. Mimeographed.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. *List of technical workers in the Department . . . and outline of department functions, 1933.* Wash., D. C.: U. S. Gov't. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Docs., 1934. pap. 125 p. 10¢.

Miscellaneous publication, no. 177.

——*See also* CATALOGS (Penfield).

SHELVING

Graf, D. Draftsman's data sheets: library stacks. 330 W. 42d St., New York. *Pencil Points.* 15:143. Mar., 1934.

Henderson, R. W. Tiers, books and stacks. LIB. JOUR. 59:382-383. May 1, 1934.

Editorial note, p. 387.

Smith, E. T. Self-indexing location for libraries and record systems. charts. *Lib. World.* 36:253-256. May, 1934.

Continued from Jan. number.

——*See also* PAMPHLETS (Winser).

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Special Libraries annual meeting. LIB. JOUR. 59:607. Aug., 1934.

Résumé of the meeting.

Special Libraries Association. *Association membership lists.* New York, 1934. pap. 39 l. 50¢. Mimeographed.

List of societies, institutions, and associations belonging to the Association, with notes of scope of activities, size, publications, etc.

——*See also* INSURANCE LIBRARIES; LIBRARIES—GREAT BRITAIN (Bing); MEDICAL LIBRARIES; NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES; PERIODICALS (Kornhauser); SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LIBRARIES.

STAFF WELFARE

Crone, Berta. Occupations today and tomorrow. 515 Madison Ave., New York. *New Outlook.* 163:4-5, 60. Jan., 1934.

Devotes generous space to the Library Credit Union, New York Public Library, bringing to date and adding statistics given by G. E. Fielstra in LIB. JOUR., 58:583-584, 1933.

Special Libraries Association. Employment Committee. Report. *Special Libs.* 25:166-167. July/Aug., 1934.

R. B. Rankin, *Chmn.*

STUDENT ASSISTANTS

Allen, Delsie. In praise of organized pupil assistance. *Wilson Bull.* 8:462. Apr., 1934.

French, B. Library student assistants. Terre Haute, Ind. *Teachers College Journal.* 5:88-92. Sept., 1933.

Shaffer, V. R. Training student assistants in the high school library. Terre Haute, Ind. *Teachers College Journal.* 5:84-88. Sept., 1933.

TRUSTEES, BOARDS, COMMITTEES, ETC.

The Municipal year book, 1934 . . . Editors: Clarence E. Ridley, Orin F. Nolting. Chicago: International City Managers' Association, 1934. cl. 256 p. $4.

On spine: 1. Table III, p. 123-127. Boards and Commissions in 248 cities over 30,000 population, includes library boards with indications of number and mode of selection.

Quigley, M. C., and W. E. Marcus. The library board and the librarian. *Lib. Occurrent.* 11:189-190. Apr./June, 1934.

Reprinted from *New York Libs.*, Feb., 1934. Also reprinted in *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, 30:125-124, June, 1934.

YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE LIBRARY

Anderson, S. W. Catering to the adolescent. *Lib. Assistant.* 27:192-195; *and continued.* Sept., 1934.

[Introducing to the adult departments of the library those junior readers who will soon take out their adult cards.] *New Jersey Lib. Bull.* new series, 2:9-10. June, 1934.

Elizabeth (N. J.) Public Library.

Lundberg, Hildur. Ungdomen i biblioteken. *Biblioteksbladet.* 19:27. 1934.

Waples, Douglas. A look ahead at adolescent reading. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:397-400. July, 1934.

Wickson, Ethelwyn. Reading interests of average intermediates. *Wilson Bull.* 9:25-26. Sept., 1934.

Youth needs "books that are realistic, grim even, and yet not cynical—books which will give the average boy and girl that satisfaction of that contact with actual living which they seem to want most of all."

The Youth problem and books. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:410, 422. July, 1934.

Observations at the Conference on Youth Problems, June 1-2, 1934.

Free For Transportation

THE NEW YORK Public Library has copies of the following publications that will be sent to any library applying for same, providing they will pay transportation charges. All requests should be addressed directly to Robert Lingel, Chief of Acquisition Division:

Coolidge, Calvin—*Have Faith in Massachusetts,* 1919; Crowther, Samuel—*America Self-Contained,* 1933; Farrell, Hugh—*What Price Progress?* 1926; *The Future Independence and Progress of American Medicine in the Age of Chemistry,* 1921; Garrett, Garet—*A Bubble That Broke the World,* 1932; Gregory, S. R.— *Discovery, or the Spirit and Service of Science,* 1929; Lefebure, Victor—*The Riddle of the Rhine,* 1923; Powell Henry M.—*Reducing Realty Taxes,* 1928; Shoemaker, M. M.—*The Heart of the Orient,* 1906; Shoemaker, M. M.—*Indian Pages and Pictures,* 1912; Shoemaker, M. M.—*Islam Lands,* 1910; and Zanetti, J. E.—*The Significance of Nitrogen,* 1932.

•

THE BAKER LIBRARY, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Soldiers Field, Boston, Mass., will send the following item to any Library willing to pay the transportation charges:

Faxon, Frederick Winthrop, ed. *Annual Subject-Index,* 1914, including as Part II the *Dramatic Index,* 1914. (Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1915.)

•

ONE OF our friends has donated a supply of John M. Work's *What's So and What Isn't* to us, asking that we distribute them to public libraries. We should very much appreciate it if you are able to insert a note in one of your future issues informing libraries that this book can be had free on direct request addressed to us.

——HAROLD KELSO
Socialist Party of the U. S.,
549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Calendar Of Events

October 17-20—A. L. A. Regional Conference, Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, joint meeting at Memphis, Tenn.

October 22-24—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

October 24-26—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Manhattan, Kansas.

October 24-26—Nebraska Library Association, Annual Meeting at Kearney, Nebraska.

October 24-26—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Oliver, South Bend, Ind.

October 26—Maryland Library Association, fall meeting at Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md.

October 26—Massachusetts Library Club, annual meeting at Concord, Mass.

October 31-November 2—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at the Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Ill.

November 14-15—Indiana Library Trustees Association, annual meeting at Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

December 27-29—American Library Association, Midwinter meeting, Chicago, Ill. Headquarters at Knickerbocker Hotel.

June 24-29, 1935—American Library Association, fifty-seventh annual conference at Denver, Colorado. Headquarters at Cosmopolitan Hotel.

In The Library World

Napoleon Library Given To Princeton

Part Of the library of Napoleon Bonaparte has been given to Princeton University by Andre de Coppet, New York banker and a Princeton graduate of the class of 1915. The collection, now housed among the rare books in the University Library, while for the most part literary and historical, illustrate, as well, the interest of Napoleon in horticulture, travel and biography and in the life and geography of other lands. Among the volumes are a number of translations of popular English novels of the Emperor's day. With a few exceptions, the volumes are uniformly bound in red morocco, stamped in gold.

New Cambridge Library Opened

The New Cambridge University Library, built with £750,000 of Rockefeller money, was thrown open to students October 1. Formal opening ceremonies will not be held until October 22 when King George visits Cambridge to express the university's gratitude for American help.

Designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, architect for the Liverpool Cathedral, the new building has replaced an overcrowded structure in the heart of the town and marks the first shift from the site which the Cambridge Library had occupied for 500 years.

Rosenwald County Library Experiment

The First Rosenwald county library experiment to be placed on a permanent basis with public support is that in Richland County, South Carolina, with Columbia as the county seat. A one mill tax has been voted by the state legislature and a county library board has been appointed.

Five years ago the Julius Rosenwald Fund launched a program of aid to libraries in the south, having for its purpose the development of county libraries which would serve all elements of the population—rural and urban, Negro and white.

To receive a grant a county had to pledge enough local support to bring the total annual library budget to at least 50 cents per capita, including Rosenwald aid. Money from the fund and that raised by the county which the Rosenwald Fund matched, had to be used entirely for service, that is, books, salaries, etc., but not for buildings. The county provided suitable library quarters and coordinated public library facilities of the county under one head, a trained librarian, according to the Rosenwald plan.

The usual scale of matching was $1 from the Fund for $1 from local sources for each of the first two years; $1 from the Fund for $2 from local sources for the third and fourth years; $1 from the Fund for $4 from local sources for the fifth year. Local money to match aid from the Fund must be "new money," that is, funds over and above the library's budget at the time negotiations with the Fund began. After the fifth year the local community was to assume responsibility for the entire support with the moral obligation to maintain the service on as high a plane as existed during the period of the demonstration. Because of economic conditions the five year experiments have been in most cases adjusted to a seven year period.

Counties which have received grants under these terms include: Walker county, Ala.; Webster parish, La.; Coahoma county, Miss.; Davidson county, N. C.; Mecklenburg county, N. C.; Charleston county, S. C.; Richland county, S. C.; Hamilton county, Tenn.; Knox county, Tenn.; Shelby county, Tenn.; Jefferson county, Tex.

Reading among rural people in the "Rosenwald counties" increased nearly 200 per cent in the first two years following the establishment of the experimental service. Among Negroes the increase in reading was well over 300 per cent. More than 250,000 people were offered reasonably adequate public library service for the first time. At the request of the Rosenwald Fund the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago is now engaged in evaluating the results of the experiments and expects to report on them within the next year.

Significant of the Richland county library's place in public opinion is the fact that in 1932 the library achieved the unique distinction of being the one agency whose budget the Farmers and Taxpayers League did not recommend cutting.

The first act of the Richland county library board just appointed has been to restore some of the cuts which have been in force in library staff salaries.

Readable Pamphlets

Readable Pamphlets On Subjects Of General Interest, a list selected by the Readers' Advisers' office of the Cleveland Public Library, is being distributed in mimeographed form by the A.L.A. Board on the Library and Adult Education. The list is similar in the topics it covers, in its scheme of evaluating difficulty of wording, and in its general purpose to *Books of General Interest for Today's Readers*, compiled by Doris Hoit. The Sub-Committee on Readable Books hopes to find means of continuing this project of listing and evaluating readable pamphlets. A limited number of copies are available at A.L.A. Headquarters for five cents each (in stamps) to cover mailing costs.

Penn Publishing Company Contest

In June the Penn Publishing Company offered prizes aggregating $100. each to the booksellers and librarians of the United States for their opinions on the novel *Blue Marigolds*, by Helen Topping Miller. The contest closed on July 31 and the following librarians are announced as winners: First Prize, Margaret Fosmark, Crookston, Minn., Carnegie Public Library; Second Prize, Stephen A. McCarthy, St. John's University Library, Collegeville, Minn.; Third Prize, Rosamond H. Danielson, Providence, R. I., Public Library; Fourth Prize, Margaret Egan, Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Library; and Fifth Prize, Helen S. Stevenson, Pasadena, Calif., Public Library.

Book Club Selections

Book-Of-The-Month Club

November—Experiments In Autobiography. By H. G. Wells. *Macmillan.*

Catholic Book Club

November—The Lovely Lady Of Dulwich. By Maurice Baring. *Knopf.*

and

Sanctity. By Violet Clifton. *Sheed and Ward.*

Junior Literary Guild

November—Miki And Mary, Their Search For Treasures (Primary Group). By Maud and Miska Petersham. *Viking.*

My Poetry Book (Intermediate Group). By Grace T. Huffard and Laura M. Carlisle. *Winston.*

Back To Buckeye (Older Girls). By Esther Greenacre Hall. *Smith and Haas.*

'Board The Airliner (Older Boys). By John J. Floherty. *Doubleday.*

Literary Guild

November—The Science Of Life. By H. G. Wells. *Doubleday.*

Religious Book Club

October—The Reason For Living. By Robert Russell Wicks. *Scribner.*

Scientific Book Club

October—Adam's Ancestors. By L. S. B. Leakey. *Longmans.*

Books For The Prison Library[1]

Non-Fiction

Adamic, Louis. *Native's Return.* Harper, $2.75. (Tr)
Modern Jugoslavia.

American Business Practice. 4v. Ronald, $14. (Bu)
Recommended if budget permits.

Anthony, I. W. *Paddle Wheels and Pistols.* Macrae, $2.50. (Tr)
Frontier river days.

Ashford, B. K. *Soldier in Science.* Morrow, $3.50. (Bi)
By the man who tracked down the "hook-worm."

Atkins, W. E. *Our Economic World.* Harper, $1.68. (Ec)
Relates principle of economics to conditions of life today.

Barnes, Joseph, ed. *Empire in the East.* Doubleday, $3.25. (Hi)
Includes chapters by Owen Lattimore, Joseph Barnes, Pearl Buck, Nathaniel Pepper and others.

Bowman, C. E. and Percy, A. L. *Fundamentals of Bookkeeping and Business.* Amer. Book, $1.48. (Bu)

Braddy, Nella. *Anne Sullivan Macy.* Doubleday, $3. (Bi)
The story of the teacher of Helen Keller.

Brande, Dorothea. *Becoming a Writer.* Harcourt, $2.

Chase, Stuart. *Economy of Abundance.* Macmillan, $2.50. (Ec)
Author states there is abundance but our society is built on the principle of scarcity, hence our present impasse.

Chichester, F. C. *Seaplane Solo.* Harcourt, $2.50.
Flight in a "Moth" over Tasman sea from Auckland, New Zealand, to Australia.

Clarke, B. L. *Marvels of Modern Chemistry.* Harper, $3. (Sc)

Cole, G. D. H. and Margaret. *Intelligent Man's Review of Europe Today.* Knopf, $3. (Hi)
From World War to July, 1933.

Dahl, C. M. *Housekeeping Management in Hotels and Institutions.* Harper, $4.

Davis, H. W. *Money Sense.* McGraw, $2. (Ec)

Doust, L. A. *Simple Sketching.* Warne, $1. (Ar)
For the beginner.

Dowell, A. A. and Jesness, O. B. *American Farmer and the Export Market.* Univ. of Minn. $2.

Duggan, S. P. *Two Americas.* Scribner, $1.75. (Tr)

Duranty, Walter. *Duranty Reports Russia.* Viking, $2.75. (Tr)
Author has been correspondent many years for the Manchester Guardian.

Duryee, W. B. *A Living From the Land.* McGraw, $1.50.

Eaton, W. P. *On Yankee Hilltops.* Wilde, $1.50. (Tr)
New England mountains.

Engelbrecht, H. C. *Merchants of Death.* Dodd, $2.50.
Shows who profit from our wars.

Engle, Paul. *American Song.* Doubleday, $1.75. (Po)
One of the younger poets.

Faunce, Hilda. *Desert Wife.* Little, $3. (Tr)
Seeing it through in the Southwest.

Fleming, Peter. *Brazilian Adventure.* Scribner, $2.75. (Tr)

Forster, E. M. *Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson.* Harcourt, $3. (Bi)
A well written life of a great man.

Frederick, J. G. *Primer of the "New Deal" Economics.* Business Bourse, $2. (Ec)

Gallagher, M. F. *Government Rules Industry; a Study of the NRA.* Oxford, $2. (Ec)

Gannett, L. S. *Sweet Land.* Doubleday, $2. (Tr)
In a Ford from New York to California and back through Canada. Genial and intelligent.

Garnett, David. *Rabbit in the Air.* Harcourt, $1.50.
Amusing confessions of an amateur aviator.

Gerwig, Henrietta, ed. *Crowell's Handbook for Readers and Writers.* Crowell, $3.50.

Glasscock, C. B. *Golden Highway.* Bobbs, $3.50. (Tr)
Breezy story of gold rush days.

Grenfell, W. T. *Romance of Labrador.* Macmillan, $4. (Hi)
History and description as well as romance.

Hadida, S. C. *Manners for Millions.* Doubleday, $1.95.

Hansl, E. E. and Kaufmann, Helen. *Minute Sketches of Great Composers.* Grosset, $1. (Bi)

Harris, Evelyn. *Barter Lady.* Doubleday, $2.50.
The autobiography of a woman farmer who sees it through.

Hawks, Ellison. *Book of Electrical Wonders.* Dial, $3.
Good first book, print and illustrations excellent.

Headstrom, B. R. *Story of Russia.* Stokes, $3.50. (Hi)

Hedin, S. A.
Any of his books that the budget can stand.

Henderson, D. M. *Frontiers.* Humphries, $2. (Po)
A book of American historical ballads and legends and lyrics of life and earth.

Hirsch, Alcan. *Industrialized Russia.* Chem. Cat. Co., $3.

Houston-Mount Everest Expedition, 1933. *First Over Everest.* McBride, $3.50. (Sp)

Ilin, Marshak. *100,000 Whys.* Lippincott, $1.50. (Sc)
Explanations of many everyday happenings, in simple vocabulary.

Inglis, W. O. *Champions Off Guard.* Vanguard, $3. (Sp)

Jell, G. C. *Music Masters in Miniature.* Scribner, $2.

Jones, F. R. *Farm Gas Engines and Tractors.* McGraw, $3.75.

Josephson, Matthew. *Robber Barons.* Harcourt, $3. (Bi)
A study of the "empire-builders" of this country.

Kallet, Arthur and Schlink, F. J. *100,000,000 Guinea Pigs.* Vanguard, $2.
Exposes misleading advertising practices.

Kane, J. N. *Famous First Facts.* Wilson, $3.50.
Reference book arranged alphabetically with chronological and geographical indexes.

Klotz, Helmut, ed. *Berlin Diaries.* Morrow, $2.75. (Hi)
Anonymous diary of an official in the Von Papen ministry which ended with Hitler as chancellor.

Kunitz, S. J., ed. *Authors Today and Yesterday.* Wilson, $4.50. (Bi)

Lattimore, Owen. *Mongols of Manchuria.* Day, $2.50. (Tr)

Lemos, P. J. *Leathercraft.* School Arts Mag., $1.
Folder, seventeen plates.

—— *Pictorial Block Prints.* School Arts Mag., $1.

Lengyel, Emil. *New Deal in Europe.* Funk, $2. (Ec)

Lippmann, Walter. *Method of Freedom.* Macmillan, $1.50.

Little, Raymond and others. *Oil and Gas Burning Under Boilers.* Int. Textbook, $1.90.

[1] Supplement No. 1 to *2500 Books for the Prison Library* which was selected by Perrie Jones for the Committee on Libraries in Correctional Institutions of the A.L.A. and the Committee on Education of the American Prison Association. Supplement selected by Miss Jones.

Lusk, H. F. *General Text on Aeronautics.* Ronald, $3.25.

Lyman, G. D. *Saga of the Comstock Lode.* Scribner, $3.50. (Hi)

Early mining days and their legends.

Mantle, Burns. *Best Plays of 1933-1934.* Dodd, $3. (Dr)

Marquis, Don. *Archy and Mehitabel.* Doubleday, $2. (Po)

More rhymes from this immortal cockroach about Mehitabel the cat.

Marshall, H. E. *Island Story; a History of England.* Stokes, $3.50. (Hi)

Vocabulary easy but not juvenile.

Masters, David. *S. O. S.* Holt, $2.50. (Tr)

Sixteen accounts of sea adventures and disasters.

Mayo, Katherine. *Soldiers, What Next!* Houghton, $3.50.

The story of the bonus in no uncertain terms.

Mellish, A. J. *First Steps in Air Conditioning.* E. A. Scott, $2.

Modern Encyclopedia. Grosset, $3.50.

Mowrer, E. A. *Germany Puts the Clock Back.* Morrow, $2.50. (Hi)

The Nazis.

Neale, J. E. *Queen Elizabeth.* Harcourt, $3.75. (Bi)

One of the best of modern biographies.

New Dealers. Simon, $2.75.

The Roosevelt administration.

Newton, A. E. *End Papers.* Little, $3. (Ar)

Essays with humor, charm and point.

O'Connell, W. H., Cardinal. *Recollections of Seventy Years.* Houghton, $3.50.

Ogburn, W. F., ed. *Social Change and the New Deal.* Univ. of Chic., $1. (Ec)

Each of twelve editors of *American Journal of Sociology* has written a brief appraisal of some phase of the administration.

Ortega y Gasset, José. *Revolt of the Masses.* Norton, $2.75.

A book for tomorrow as well as today.

Osborne Association. *Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories.* Vol. 1. Osborne Ass'n, $2.50.

O'Sullivan, Maurice. *Twenty Years A-Growing.* Viking, $2.50. (Tr)

The Blaskett Islands off the Irish coast almost unknown until this book was written.

Overstreet, H. A. *We Move in New Directions.* Norton, $3. (Ec)

"How to think straight at the same time that we feel warmly."

Paddock, C. W. *Track and Field.* Barnes, $2.50. (Sp)

Page, A. W. and others. *Modern Communication.* Houghton, $2.75.

Pagé, V. W. *Ford Models T-S, B and A Cars.* Henley, $2.50. (Sc)

Peart, Barbara. *Tia Barbarita.* Houghton, $2.50. (Tr)

South America and Mexico were her playground.

Pitkin, W. B. *New Careers for Youth.* Simon, $1.50.

Today's job outlook for men and women from seventeen to thirty-two.

Polakov, W. N. *Power Plant Management.* McGraw, $2.

Procedure Handbook of Arc Welding Design and Practice. Lincoln Electric Co., $1.50.

High-grade trade publication, 495 illus.

Reed, W. M. *And That's Why.* Harcourt, $1.25. (Sc)

Scientific facts in readable form and simple vocabulary.

Riggs, A. S. *Spanish Pageant.* Bobbs, $5. (Tr)

—— *Spain—a Pageant.* Bles, London, 7/6.

Rixson, M. E. *Glorious Stars.* Putnam, $1. (Sc)

Rogers, Agnes and Allen, F. L., comps. *American Procession.* Harper, $2.75. (Tr)

Mostly photographs.

Rothery, A. E. *Sweden.* Viking, $3. (Tr)

Rourke, C. M. *Davy Crockett.* Harcourt, $2.50. (Bi)

Authentic background. Easy to read.

Seeger, Elizabeth. *Pageant of Chinese History.* Longmans, $3. (Hi)

Vocabulary suitable for adult with educational limitations. Should be useful.

Shankle, G. E. *State Names, Flags, Seals, Songs, Birds, Flowers, and Other Symbols.* Wilson, $3.50.

Skinner, C. L. *Beaver, Kings and Cabins.* Macmillan, $2.50. (Hi)

Story of the fur trade in this country.

Soule, G. H. *Coming American Revolution.* Macmillan, $2.50. (Sc)

Sane, readable, reliable.

Stowe, L. B. *Saints, Sinners and Beechers.* Bobbs, $3.75. (Bi)

The family of Henry Ward Beecher by one of them.

Strouse, C. R. *Automobile-Engine Auxiliaries, Carburetors.* Int. Textbook, $1.40.

Sutherland, H. G. *Arches of the Years.* Morrow, $2.75. (Bi)

A doctor tells his own story of student days in Scotland, bullfighting in Spain and as ship's surgeon during the war.

Tschiffely, A. F. *Tschiffely's Ride.* Simon, $3. (Tr)

By horseback from the Argentine to Washington, D. C. in two and a half years.

Tunney, Gene. *Man Must Fight.* Houghton, $2.50. (Sp)

Wallace, H. A. *Statesmanship and Religion.* Round Table Press, $2. (Ec)

Waln, Nora. *House of Exile.* Little, $3. (Tr)

Chinese life described by an American girl.

Warner, G. S. *"Pop" Warner's Book for Boys.* McBride, $2.

Way, Frederick Jr. *Log of the Betsy Ann.* McBride, $2.75.

Steamboating on the Ohio.

Who's Who in Major League Baseball. Buxton Pub. Co., Chic., $3.

Woodward, D. B. and Rose, M. A. *Inflation.* McGraw, $1.50.

Woollcott, Alexander. *While Rome Burns.* Viking, $2.75. (Ar)

"Reeking with witticisms."

Fiction[2]

Barnes, M. A. *Within This Present.* Houghton, $2.50.

Bromfield, Louis. *Farm.* Harper, $2.50.

Burman, B. L. *Steamboat Round the Bend.* Farrar, $2.

Carroll, G. H. *As the Earth Turns.* Macmillan, $2.50.

Drake, Francis and Katherine. *Big Flight.* Little, $2.

Haines, W. W. *Slim.* Little, $2.50.

Hay, Ian. *David and Destiny.* Houghton, $2.

Hilton, James. *Good-bye, Mr. Chips.* Little, $1.25.

—— *Without Armor.* Morrow, $2.50.

Hobart, A. T. *Oil for the Lamps of China.* Bobbs, $2.50.

Lane, R. W. *Let the Hurricane Roar.* Longmans, $1.50.

Masefield, John. *Bird of Dawning; or The Fortune of The Sea.* Macmillan, $2.50.

Miller, Caroline. *Lamb in His Bosom.* Harper, $2.50.

[2] This list does not include the popular "westerns" or "mysteries".

Nordhoff, C. B. and Hall, J. N. *Men Against the Sea.* Little, $2.
Sequel to *Mutiny on the Bounty.*

Rinehart, M. R. *State Versus Elinor Norton.* Farrar, $2.

Roberts, K. L. *Rabble in Arms.* Doubleday, $2.50.

Sharp, Margery. *Flowering Thorn.* Putnam, $2.50.

Walpole, Hugh. *Vanessa.* Doubleday, $2.50.

Wodehouse, P. G. *Nothing but Wodehouse.* Doubleday, $2.39.

Useful Reprints For A Dollar

Alexander, grand duke of Russia, *Always a Grand Duke*
Allen .....*Only Yesterday*
American Oxford dictionary
Anthony .....*Queen Elizabeth*
Bartlett .....*Familiar Quotations*
Beard .....*Whither Mankind*
Bowers .....*Tragic Era*
Bulfinch .....*Bulfinch's Mythology*
Cantor.....*My Life Is in Your Hands*
Chase .....*Mexico*
—— .....*Tragedy of Waste*
Cobb....*Many Laughs for Many Days*
Corti..*Rise of the House of Rothschild*
Coward .....*Cavalcade*
Crabb .....*English Synonyms*
Disney, *Big Bad Wolf and Little Red Ridinghood*
—— .....*Three Little Pigs*
Ditmars, *Strange Animals I Have Known*
Eddy.....*Challenge of Europe*
—— .....*Challenge of the East*
Eipper .....*Animals Looking at You*
Gibson .....*Houdini's Magic*
Grey.....*Tales of Lonely Trails*
Johnson ..... *Congorilla*
Lindley .....*Franklin D. Roosevelt*
Looker.....*White House Gang*
Ludwig .....*Genius and Character*
Marie, grand duchess of Russia, *Education of a Princess*
—— .....*Princess in Exile*
Marquis .....*Raven* (Sam Houston)
Morton .....*Call of England*
Oppenheim .....*Oppenheim Omnibus*
Rinehart .....*My Story*
Roosevelt ..*Trailing the Giant Panda*
Sabatini .....*Black Swan*
Siringo .....*Riata and Spurs*
Spafford .....*Ask Me Another!*
Stimpson, *Popular Questions Answered*
Villiers .....*By Way of Cape Horn*
Wells ..... *Adventure*
Wiggam, *Marks of an Educated Man*
Willoughby .....*Spawn of the North*

For Seventy-Five Cents

de la Roche .....*Portrait of a Dog*
—— .....*Whiteoaks of Jalna*
Morrow ..... *Last Full Measure*
Roberts ..... *Great Meadow*
Sabatini .....*Captain Blood*
Saint-Exupéry ..... *Night Flight*
Sherriff .....*Fortnight in September*
Stone .....*Almond Tree*
Terhune ..... *Dog Named Chips*
Tomlinson ..... *All Our Yesterdays*
Wilder .....*Mother and Four*
Wodehouse .....*Mulliner Nights*

The Open Round Table

This Department is open for discussion on all library affairs

Can You Lend Aid?

"THROUGH FEDERAL Emergency Relief Administration funds we have established a county circulating library and have an organization which is functioning in a fine way with the material on hand. This is all donated by our citizenry, but the supply is inadequate for the demand. Our county board has given us a lease on a building for five years, but there is no money available to buy books.

"Ours is largely a rural, farming population, and there is a tremendous need for worth while books, especially children's books. If you can lend us aid, we will be a most grateful county. . . . From my meager $12 a week FERA salary I am today ordering 100 discards from the Cossitt Library at Memphis for five cents each. I am interested in boys and girls and will be amply repaid in their pleasure."

——MRS. E. F. MULLEN,
Sunflower, Mississippi

Same Books, Different Titles

RECENTLY, we have come across two cases of books published under different titles in this country and in England. It may be that attention has been called to them, but if so I have failed to see it. Possibly other people may be interested.

Mrs. Eva Lee (Turner) Clark's *Shakespeare's Plays in the Order of Their Writing* (London, C. Palmer, [1930]) is the same as her *Hidden Allusions in Shakespeare's Plays* (New York, W. F. Payson [1931]).

Carveth Wells' *Adventure* (New York, The John Day Company [1931]) is the same, except for the illustrations, as his *Light in the Dark Continent* (London, Jarrolds, Ltd., 1933). The first has 338 pages and eight illustrations, the latter 285 pages and twenty-four illustrations.

I wish there were some way to persuade authors not to do this.

——ESTHER NELSON,
Librarian, University of Utah

In Defence Of Fiction

IT IS MY INTENTION to write a word in defence of the fiction reader. A year ago I had no notion of the scorn in which that class of reader is held by the library profession. I never had time to read fiction myself, outside of required novels for an English major, but it has always been my ambition to have leisure to read all the great novels; then, that done, to discover a few lesser ones to enjoy for myself. But six months ago I strayed from a cloistered position in a University library to the open fields of a public one and discovered the mixed contempt and chagrin with which the fiction reader is regarded. One of the first remarks with which I was initiated into my new position was, "The library is now, unfortunately, principally a fiction collection," and the speaker went on to enlarge upon her utter impatience with all novel readers. She herself never read novels, (until someone told her something about *Anthony Adverse*) and she hoped the new librarian would try to develop the non-fiction to a point where the library would be more of a force in the community and less of a free amusement.

True the borrowings of the novel readers increase the circulation statistics, cold deities that they are, but they also increase the percentage of fiction, and when that last passes a two-thirds majority of the total figure it is time to put on an intensive campaign advertising the joys of gardening or the secrets of radio engineering. To be sure I am now bending every effort to encourage the public to raise tropical fish but to carry this implied ideal to its ultimate end, the estate most to be desired would be the circulation of non-fiction exclusively. Whether this carries with it the scrapping of all novels is a matter for speculation. Of course there remains outside of the despised fiction class all the drama (leaving us Shakespeare), poetry, biography and travel. Their claims to respectability go unchallenged, but without being specific I can wager that the proportion of bad poetry, drama, travel and biography published annually is equal to the percentage of dubious fiction. Why this arbitrary discrimination against the defenceless novel? Some of the greatest travel in or out of the world is contained in Kipling or Lord Dunsany. There is as much philosophy in Sam Weller as in Plato, and as much history in Sir Walter Scott as in the Cambridge History; and if people prefer their travel or history of philosophy a little disguised, a little heightened, a little sugared, let them have it, and if statistics soar on the wings of our fiction the result is still gratifying to me for it means people living happier lives for sharing in the lives of imaginary characters as well as profiting by plodding after the shadow of some Napoleon of non-fiction.

Our object in forcing non-fiction down the public throat is, primarily, I suppose, to encourage people to increase their happiness or (and) knowledge; by developing their minds, and broadening their experience, to

add to their equipment for living, or at least to show them the way to extract the utmost from their circumstances. Fiction is still, roughly, an imitation of life. Many people have very little life of their own for varying reasons obvious to everyone. If they can for a time live someone else's life they will presumably have benefited by the experiences of those other people. They will know more of life when and if they should ever meet it, and if they never do they will even so, have enjoyed some vicarious pleasure in an otherwise barren existence. True too much of the fiction that brings the public within our walls is terrible stuff, murder mysteries and sweet stories, but quite often they partly balance lives utterly lacking in any kind of excitement and woefully without sweetness. Mrs. B. comes to our library at least three times a week. She resolutely refuses to read anything but fiction and is aggrieved at an occasional volume of "respectable" short stories. She prefers murder stories fresh from shelflisting and she swoops on a new novel like a vulture. But how could she benefit by a constructive reading course in health and beauty, or chicken farming? She is about sixty-five, and not very well; she has a large house that she must live in to retain, and her daughter has moved off and left her with it. She has a small income which she supplements by renting rooms to kindred souls. Her own life is mostly worry and someone else's pleasures are the only ones she can much enjoy.

Then there is John T., a hard working, highly skilled carpenter. Through the entire depression he has had almost constant work, known throughout the community for its quality. It would be silly for him to study construction engineering at night. He'd never be more than a third rate engineer and his income would be less than it is now. His gift is in his hands, in his mastery of his tools not in any potential ability to mold clay or steel, and fortunately he realizes it, and whatever his wife may or may not say, he likes his western stories and comes in every Monday night for a new supply. Incidentally he pays his taxes promptly, is in every way a model citizen, and in my opinion deserves his quota of Westerns.

I can't see that the country at large is at all injured by containing some few citizens who are not consumed by ambition. Why should all jewellers' clerks aim and strive to become department store owners? Only a very small percentage ever could and the rest would be acutely miserable if fate should thrust them into such a position. Let them then develop a hobby says the profession. How can one make a hobby of gardening by reading? The very best reading matter is the seed catalog and it isn't necessary to read that in the library. Stamps are one of our leading hobbies and a raft of books have been written about them but the best is still the stamp catalog. The books are all only a rehearsal of the experiences of some other collector, generally poorly written and not particularly valuable after the first five or six. Those books are only an imitation of life without the artist's heightening effect.

Last winter Mrs. E. took a course in child psychology. She teaches and is anxious to maintain her professional standing. For a year she read psychology books, dozens of them by all the eminent scholars in the field. She added a whole new vocabulary to her job. She learned to suspect children's teeth, eyes, and hours of sleep. She discovered that John wasn't lazy but retarded, and Jimmy not a limb of Satan but anti-social. Doubtless she gained in sympathy and understanding but after the fifth book she was reading the same material re-hashed, the same experiments were reported over and over, and even the same families and groups and cases figured in book after book, and the whole thing became a great weariness. The only possible further development was to write a book herself. This year she will take some other course, learn a new vocabulary and master a new set of experiments from a dozen versions.. Who can blame her if she seeks her psychology in fiction where at the very least the heroines' names will differ?

Elizabeth E. runs a cafeteria successfully. When opportunity offers she will enlarge it, move to a better one, or open more branches. What can she read to improve her apple pies or her filleted flounder. She is interested in the Mayans but here again they ran out of material. True there is more to come each year but she can't make a full time hobby of it. She never hopes to run an expedition there herself—she hasn't the influence or connections necessary, and she can keep up with everything that is published about the people and the place and still have time left over to read fiction.

These are individual cases but enough of them added together gives a considerable total. Fiction is the mode of the present day just as drama was the finest expression of the Elizabethans. People should read it. We are denying a part of our heritage when we discourage it and try to thrust something else upon the public as a substitute.

——Isabelle W. Entrikin,
Librarian, Upper Darby, Pa., Free Public Library

Emory University Library School

The Library School of Emory University began its fifth year September 26, 1934, with an enrollment of twenty-two students, all women. These students represent twenty-one colleges and twelve states: Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The Library School reports that since the latter part of May, 1934, thirty-eight students have been placed in positions. The types of work into which these graduates have gone include: high school librarians, nine; teacher-librarians, one; college librarians, five; assistants in college libraries, eight; assistants in public libraries, six; director of county high school libraries, one; assistant supervisor of county high school libraries, one; assistant State Librarian, one; other types of work include two teaching; three in social service work for the FERA, one on scholarship, and one in business.

Western Reserve School Of Library Science

The School of Library Science of Western Reserve University opened on September 18. The School is now located in larger quarters in the new University Library building known as Thwing Hall, in honor of President Emeritus of the University, Charles Franklin Thwing. In its new location the School profits to a great degree both because of new and better classroom facilities, and because the students have easy access to the University Library collection.

The number of full time students enrolled for the year is thirty-eight. There are twenty-three additional part-time students, including first-year and advanced graduate students.

Miss Helen Martin, who was given a Fellowship from the Carnegie Corporation for advanced study in the field of children's work, has returned to the faculty of the School after three years' absence. She is in charge of the Advanced Graduate Training in Library Service for Children. Miss Martin recently received a doctor's degree from the University of Chicago.

Simmons School Of Library Science

The Simmons College School of Library Science opened on September 17 with a registration of seventy, twenty-five of whom are graduates of other colleges, forty-four seniors, one a special student. Seventeen colleges are represented by the twenty-five graduates. Several have some years of experience in libraries. The geographical range is from Maine to Minnesota and south to North Carolina. Twelve States and Canada are represented, with an unusual proportion from New England.

The Massachusetts Library Club scholarship of $100 has been awarded to Miss Elizabeth R. Jacoby, a Senior.

Among Librarians

Necrology

THORSTEIN K. T. JAHR, Illinois '00, a member of the staff of the Library of Congress from 1901 to 1928, when he resigned due to ill health, died recently in Holmestrand, Norway. He was born in Holmestrand in 1871, and was graduated from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, in 1896. While a member of the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress, he continued his studies both in Washington and abroad, where he traveled extensively. A specialist in Scandinavia, he was a frequent contributor to various journals on historical, literary, and bibliographical subjects.

•

CARRIE HARDY KINSMAN, for more than forty years a cataloger at the Salem, Mass., Public Library, died recently at her home, 101 North Street, at the age of 70 years. Miss Kinsman had been ill for about a year, when she retired from work at the library. She first joined the library staff in 1890 and soon after was in charge of the catalogs, which position she held until her retirement.

•

MRS. MABEL PATTERSON, librarian of the Paton, Iowa, Public Library since 1931, died during July.

•

FANNIE C. RAWSON died on September 8 as the result of an automobile accident. Miss Rawson was secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission for twenty years, one year of which was spent in Albany at the New York Library School, and nineteen years as secretary. At the time of her death she had resigned from the Commission office but was chairman of the Board.

Appointments

ELLEN BARTEL will replace Miss Eleanor Dennison, librarian of the Foundation for the Advancement of Social Sciences of the University of Denver. Miss Bartel graduated from Wellesley in 1932 and since then has worked in the Library of International Relations at Chicago.

MRS. JOHN CARR (Jean Morris), Western Reserve '29, formerly in the Catalog Department of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, is now librarian at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

MARY H. CLAY, Illinois '32, has changed her position from librarian at the Ouachita Parish Junior College, Monroe, La., to librarian of Baylor College for Women, Belton, Texas.

MARY ELLEN DILDINE, Illinois '31, has recently been appointed assistant librarian of Union College, Barbourville, Ky.

ESTHER DUGGLEBY, Illinois '31, formerly assistant in the Catalog Department at the University of Louisville Library, Louisville, Ky., has accepted a position as assistant in the Catalog Department of the University of Illinois Library.

IRENE FETTY, Western Reserve '33, is employed in the library at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

J. HARRIS GABLE, Michigan '32, will be superintendent of the Serials and Exchange Department in the University of Iowa Libraries until September 1, 1935, filling the temporary vacancy caused by the transfer of Harold W. Hayden, to the position of supervisor of Departmental Libraries for the year.

MAE I. GRAHAM, Illinois '34, resigned from the librarianship of the High Point, N. C., High School, to accept the position of librarian at the Kingsport, Tenn., High School.

BERNICE HATHAWAY, Western Reserve '33, is now head of the Adult Department in the Brumback Library, Van Wert County, Ohio.

MARY HUGHES MOREHOUSE, Pittsburgh '14, formerly head of the Children's Department, Tacoma, Washington, Public Library has been appointed children's librarian of the DuBois, Pennsylvania, Public Library.

DR. ICKO IBEN, who has been assistant in charge of gifts and exchanges in the University of Illinois Library for the past eight years, has resigned his position here in order to accept the position of librarian of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Stillwater. Dr. Iben received the degree of Ph.D. from the Vereinigte Friedrichs-Universitat at Halle-Wittenberg, Germany, in 1922. In the summer of 1926, he entered the University of Illinois Library School, receiving the degree of M.A. in Library Science in 1929.

LOLA LAMPE, Illinois '33, has resigned her position as assistant in the Circulation Department of the State University of Iowa Library, Iowa City, Iowa, to become librarian of the Streator High School Library, Streator, Ill.

GWENDOLYN LLOYD, Illinois '33, has accepted a position as assistant in charge of Periodicals and Binding, University of Florida Library. She was formerly teacher-librarian at the Dixie County High School, Cross City, Florida.

LUCILE LUCAS, Illinois '34, has accepted the position of librarian and French instructor at Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, Ohio.

JOSÉ MEYER, Paris Library School '25, for the past two years with the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress, will join the Bibliographical service of Hachette in Paris and edit *Biblio*, its monthly bibliography beginning in November.

MILDRED PETERSON, Simmons '33, has accepted the position of librarian of Colby Junior College, at New London, New Hampshire.

MARY E. PHILLIPS, Washington '31, has been appointed children's librarian, Vernon Branch, Portland, Oregon, Public Library.

FAYE PLANK, Washington '33, has been appointed librarian of the Bremerton High School Library, Bremerton, Washington.

PERSIS POOLEY, Minnesota '32, has been appointed junior cataloger in the University of Iowa Libraries.

ELIZABETH S. QUINT, Simmons '33, has been appointed second assistant in the Congregational Library of the American Congregational Association at 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

K. LOUISE SHELDON, Syracuse '32, has been appointed librarian of the High School, Lyons Falls, N. Y.

WINIFRED SNIDER, Pratt '28, has been made assistant librarian of the Mount Alison University Library, Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada.

CHARLES N. STALKER, Syracuse '34, has been appointed librarian and statistician for Cummings Bros., Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.

DOROTHY VAN LENTEN, Pratt '32, has been appointed to the Circulation Department of the Paterson, N. J., Public Library.

ELEANOR L. WALKER, Syracuse '34, has been appointed librarian of the Van Etten, N. Y., High School.

MARJORIE E. WHEATON, Syracuse '28, has resigned from the staff of the Syracuse University Library to become librarian of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.

RUTH PLYMPTON WHITCOMB, Simmons '12, is now librarian of the files of the Agricultural Group of Oregon State College, at Corvallis.

MARION F. WILLIAMS, Syracuse '34, has been appointed librarian of Madison Junior High School, Rochester, N. Y.

MARY H. B. WURTS, Pratt '30, has succeeded Lucy Kinlock as children's librarian of the Pease Memorial Library, Ridgewood, N. J.

Advance Book Information

Including Books To Be Published Between November 15 And November 30, Based On Data Gathered From Publishers. Issued Semi-Monthly. Juveniles And Text Books Not Included.

Ar: Fine Arts **Dr:** Drama **Mu:** Music **Sc:** Science
Bi: Biography **Ec:** Economics **Po:** Poetry **Sp:** Sports
Bu: Business **Hi:** History **Re:** Religion **Tr:** Travel

Non-Fiction

Beach, Rex
DR. LOCKE

An account of the remarkable work that is being performed by this famous Canadian doctor. Farrar & Rinehart, $1. (11/8/34)

Bertaux, Felix
A PANORAMA OF GERMAN LITERATURE: FROM 1871 TO 1931

A critical and historical account of German literature. Includes complete bibliographies and lists of English translations of living authors. Translated by John J. Trounstine. Market: Readers and students of current German literature, libraries. Whittlesey House, $2.75. (11/19/34)

Beston, Henry B.
A GARDENER'S HERBS

Traces the origin and uses of the best herbs to grow, and describes the planning and planting of large and small herb gardens. Author of *The Outermost House*. Market: Gardeners, garden clubs, libraries. Doubleday, $2. (11/21/34)

Carter, Dagny **Ar**
CHINA MAGNIFICENT

A comprehensive history of five thousand years of Chinese art, popularly presented. Illustrated. Market: Everyone interested in ...t and oriental culture, libraries. John Day, ...4. (11/18/34)

Cell, George Croft **Re**
THE REDISCOVERY OF JOHN WESLEY

D...molishes long-cherished beliefs about ...esley's teachings and reveals him as the ...an who first introduced the experimental method of reasoning into religion. Holt, $2.50(?). (11/15/34)

Chamberlin, Major Harry D. **Sp**
RIDING AND SCHOOLING HORSES

An exposition of the art of riding and of training horses, with an extensive glossary, by a former captain of the U. S. Olympic Equestrian Team. Illustrated. Market: For the beginner as well as the expert horseman. Derrydale Press, $10, lim. ed. (11/15/34)

Cheney, Sheldon **Ar**
EXPRESSIONISM IN ART

An explanation of the special means by which painters and sculptors, architects and dancers have accomplished a return to the essentially expressive and creative art. Illustrated. Author of *A Primer of Modern Art*. Market: Everyone interested in art, libraries. Liveright, $5. (11/8/34)

Clinchy, Everett R. **Re**
ALL IN THE NAME OF RELIGION

The aim of this book is to promote justice, amity and understanding among the racial and religious groups which compose the American commonwealth. Author is the Director of the National Conference of Jews and Christians. Market: Christians, Jews, libraries. John Day, $2. (11/1/34)

Cordell, William H., ed.
MOLDERS OF AMERICAN THOUGHT, 1933-1934

Significant articles and essays that are representative of modern American thought, by such well-known authors as James Truslow Adams, Theodore Dreiser, Michael Pupin and George Sokolsky. Market: Students, thinkers, libraries. Doubleday, $2.50. (11/21/34)

Doskow, Ambrose, ed.
HISTORIC OPINIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

A collection of epoch-making decisions of the United States Supreme Court which have shaped our government and influenced the life of every American. Uniform with *The Dissenting Opinions of Mr. Justice Holmes*. Market: Lawyers, those interested in public affairs, libraries. Vanguard, $4.50. (11/16/34)

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BRIDGE

A complete reference book on contract, auction, whist and allied games that covers bids, plays, systems, history, biography, tournaments, tournament winners, etc. Bridge World, $5. (11/34)

Fitts, John Nelson
NEW DEAL SOLITAIRE

Thirty-three original games of solitaire. A glossary is included to enable the player to learn the games easily. Illustrated. Smith & Haas, $1.35 (11/5/34)

Friend, Leon and Hefter, Joseph
GRAPHIC DESIGN

A comprehensive survey of the graphic arts, covering both the history of graphic design and present-day developments. Illustrated. Market: All interested either professionally or as amateurs in any branch of the graphic arts, libraries. Whittlesey House, $6. (11/26/34)

Heaton, Herbert
THE BRITISH WAY TO RECOVERY

A brief account of little-known aspects of the recovery program of England, Canada and Australia, with sidelights on the American New Deal. Author is a Professor of Economic History at the University of Minnesota. Market: Everyone interested in present economic situation, libraries. Univ. of Minn. Press, $1.50. (11/24/34)

Kelley, Robert F. **Sp**
THE YEARBOOK OF THE HORSE

First-hand stories and accounts of the outstanding events of the past year in the non-professional horse world, with statistics of the year's activities in all branches of the sport. Dodd, Mead, $3.50. (11/15/34)

Lloyd George, David
WAR MEMOIRS OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE: VOL. 4

Deals with the Allies' struggle with the Turks, the creating of an air ministry, England's attempt to cooperate with France in attaining the supremacy of the air, labor unrest, and the various peace moves. Illustrated. Market: Everyone interested in the World War, history students, libraries. Little, Brown, $4. (11/23/34)

Loomis, Alfred **Sp**
THE YACHTSMAN'S YEARBOOK

A record of all the big events of the sailing season and a collection of the most interesting and important stories of the year's cruises and races. Illustrated with photos. Dodd, Mead, $3. (11/15/34)

Metropolitan Museum of Art
A GUIDE TO THE COLLECTIONS, PT. 2

European and American Art. Illustrated. Metropolitan Mus., 40¢ (11/34)

Mitchell, J. Leslie and Gibbon, Lewis Grassic **Bi**
EARTH CONQUERORS: THE LIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GREAT EXPLORERS

An account of the discoveries and adventurous careers of nine great explorers, among them Marco Polo, Leif Ericson, Magellan and Nansen. Illustrated, maps, charts. Author of *Hanno: Or The Future of Exploration*. Market: Those interested in adventure, history, biography, libraries. Simon & Schuster, $3.50. (11/22/34)

Nichols, Beverley
A VILLAGE IN A VALLEY

The chronicle of Allways, the English village that holds Mr. Nichols' garden and house which he described in *Down the Garden Path* and *A Thatched Roof*. Doubleday, $2.50. (11/21/34)

Owen, Russell **Tr**
SOUTH OF THE SUN

From his diary written while he was with the First Byrd Expedition as the New York *Times* correspondent, the author gives a vivid account of that memorable adventure. Market: Everyone who likes true adventure and exploration. John Day, $2.75. (11/18/34)

Page, Kirby
LIVING TRIUMPHANTLY

An inspirational book and an anthology of one hundred daily readings. Author of *Living Creatively*. Market: Religious audience, libraries. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (11/12/34)

Petherbridge, Buranelli and Hartswick
CROSS WORD PUZZLE BOOK, NO. 33

Simon & Schuster, $1.35. (11/15/34)

Phillips, M. C.
SKIN DEEP

Tells the truth about all the nationally advertised beauty preparations and cosmetics, safe and harmful, and advises women about their use. Does for cosmetics what *100,000,000 Guinea Pigs* did for patent medicines. Illustrated. Author is a member of the staff of *Consumers' Research*. Market: All women. John Day, $2. (11/1/34)

Pitkin, Walter B.
CAPITALISM CARRIES ON: THE AMERICAN WAY

Points out that the capitalistic crisis has passed and that it need not recur if capitalists put their house in order. Author of *Life Begins at Forty*, etc. Market: Every business man, all readers of author's previous books, libraries. Whittlesey House, $1.75. (11/34)

Priest, Alan and Simmons, Pauline Ar
CHINESE TEXTILES

An Introduction to the Study of Their History, Sources, Technique, Symbolism, and Use. Second revised edition. Illustrated. Metropolitan Mus., $1.50, bds.; $1, pap. (11/34)

Putz, Alfred
THE GARDENER'S MANUAL

Brief but complete information on how to get the best results in gardening. Completely indexed by plant names, garden operations and materials. Edited by J. W. Johnston. Illustrated. Author of *The Garden Notebook*. Doubleday, $1.50. (11/21/34)

Schoonmaker, Frank and Marvel, Tom
THE COMPLETE WINE BOOK

A wine book to place beside the standard cook book. Scholarly, authoritative and informal, it is written for Americans with moderate incomes. Simon & Schuster, $2.50. (11/22/34)

Slichter, Sumner H. Ec
TOWARD STABILITY: THE PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC BALANCE

A discussion of the problems involved in preventing booms and depressions. Author of *Modern Economic Society*. Market: Business men, anyone interested in economics, libraries. Holt, $2.50(?). (11/15/34)

Smith, Alexander
DREAMTHORP

A book of essays written in the country. Introduction by Christopher Morley. Doubleday, $2. (11/21/34)

Stevenson, Burton, ed.
THE HOME BOOK OF QUOTATIONS, CLASSICAL AND MODERN

Contains over 70,000 quotations, indexed by subject and author. It particularly stresses famous sayings by Americans, including those of the present day. Editor of *The Home Book of Verse*. Market: Reference book for libraries and educational institutions, and for the home library. Dodd, Mead, $10. (11/15/34)

Turner, Frederick Jackson Hi
THE UNITED STATES: 1830-1850

A history of the crucial years that preceded the Civil War, by the historian whose *The Significance of Sections in American History* was awarded the 1932 Pulitzer Prize. Holt, $4.50(?). (11/15/34)

Fiction

Ayres, Ruby M.
ALL OVER AGAIN

The story of Judy who loved Ivar Chase when she was a little girl and found that she still loved him when she was grown-up and married to another man. Market: Romance fans. Doubleday, $2. (11/21/34)

Baxter, George Owen
RED DEVIL OF THE RANGE

A western tale in which Everard Winton and his wild horse, Red Devil, help clean up Bentonville, an outlaw lair. Author of *Trigger Man*. Macaulay, $2. (11/15/34)

Chambers, Whitman
MURDER FOR A WANTON

A hard-boiled mystery about the puzzling murders of three members of the wealthy Lampier family. Crime Club mystery. Author of *The Campanile Murders*, etc. Market: Mystery fans who like Dashiell Hammett. Doubleday, $2. (11/21/34)

Davis, Means
MURDER WITHOUT WEAPON

The astute detective Matt Higgins unearthed an ingenious plot when he was called in to explain the suspicious deaths of two hospital patients. Author of *The Hospital Murders*. Smith & Haas, $2. (11/19/34)

Eberhart, Mignon C.
THE CASES OF SUSAN DARE

Susan Dare cleverly solves some perplexing mysteries with the aid of Jim Byrne, a resourceful young reporter. Crime Club mystery. Doubleday, $2. (11/21/34)

Elizabeth
THE JASMINE FARM

An English marchioness leaves London and its gossip for Jasmine Farm when she discovers that her only daughter has been carrying on with a married man, and succeeds in finding peace and getting back to her daughter. Author of *The Enchanted April*, etc. Market: Distinguished fiction readers, those who like witty, delicate novels. Doubleday, $2.50. (11/21/34)

Frome, David
MR. PINKERTON FINDS A BODY

Fumbling little Mr. Pinkerton solves an exciting murder mystery in the quiet university village of Oxford. Illustrated by Edward Calman. Author of *Mr. Pinkerton Goes to Scotland Yard*, etc. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (11/15/34)

Gorman, Herbert
SUZY

The colorful story of Suzy, an English girl, who became a cocotte in the Paris of 1914, and following the war married a prince of the Bourbon blood. Author of *Jonathan Bishop*. Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (11/26/34)

Grand, Gordon
OLD MAN AND OTHER COLONEL WEATHERFORD STORIES

Stories of sport and country life. Illustrated. Author of *The Silver Horn* and *Colonel Weatherford and His Friends*. Market: All sportsmen. Derrydale Press, $7.50; lim. ed. (11/15/34)

Hansen, Harry, ed.
O. HENRY MEMORIAL AWARD PRIZE STORIES OF 1934

Louis Paul, William Saroyan, Walter D. Edmonds, Richard Sherman and Leane Zugsmith are a few of the authors included in this year's annual. Market: Short story fans, writers, students, libraries. Doubleday, $2.50. (11/21/34)

Lea, Fanny Heaslip
DORÉE

A romantic comedy of young moderns in love, against a background of rural New England, Paris and London. Author of *Half Angel*, etc. Market: Romance and light fiction readers. Dodd, Mead, $2. (11/15/34)

Lorac, E. C. R.
MURDER IN ST. JOHN'S WOOD

Inspector Macdonald of Scotland Yard discovered that the apparent suicide of the hateful millionaire Van Brugh was really murder. Author of *The Greenwell Mystery*, etc. Macaulay, $2. (11/15/34)

MacDonald, Philip
THE NURSEMAID WHO DISAPPEARED

An exciting mystery which took the combined forces of Colonel Anthony Gethryn, Lucas of the C.I.D. and the far-flung police system of London to solve. Crime Club mystery. Doubleday, $2. (11/21/34)

Mackail, Denis
SUMMER LEAVES

Romance and ardent suitors followed close on the heels of pretty, twenty-year-old Ursula (intimately known as Noodles) when she spent the summer with Beakey and Sylvia. Author of *Greenery Street*, etc. Market: Fiction readers who like E. M. Delafield and Martin Hare. Doubleday, $2. (11/21/34)

Reilly, Helen
THE LINE-UP

Inspector Christopher McKee and all the resources of Centre Street, New York's police headquarters, were taxed to the utmost in trying to put an end to a clever murderer's career. The November Crime Club selection. Author of *McKee of Centre Street*. Doubleday, $2. (11/7/34)

Roth, Henry
CALL IT SLEEP

A first novel about the immigrants' land of gold turned to brass. Ballou, $2.50. (11/30/34)

Sutherland, William
DEATH RIDES THE AIR LINE

A murder mystery laid in the cabin of an airliner. Kendall, $2. (11/16/34)

Werfel, Franz
THE FORTY DAYS OF MUSA DAGH

This novel, built of the universal emotions—hope, ambition, love, jealousy, patriotism—has been acclaimed in Europe as the author's greatest work. Market: Readers of serious, distinguished fiction. Viking, $3. (11/19/34)

Widdemer, Margaret
THE OTHER LOVERS: FURTHER CHRONICLES OF LILLIAN WARNER

Lillian Warner of *The Years of Love* goes back to Warnersville, the smart Westchester suburb that she had known in her youth as an old-fashioned village, whereupon the whole countryside take their loves and troubles to her. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (11/12/34)

Reprints

Dorsey, George A.
MAN'S OWN SHOW: THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Blue Ribbon Books, $1. (11/15/34)

Hemon, Louis
MARIA CHAPDELAINE

Modern Lib., 95¢. (11/25/34)

Ludwig, Emil
LINCOLN

Blue Ribbon Books, $1. (11/15/34)

Shelley, Mary
FRANKENSTEIN
Lynd Ward Edition. Illustrated by Lynd Ward. Smith & Haas, $3, boxed. (11/5/34)

Postponements, Price Changes

Beals, Carleton
FIRE ON THE ANDES
Lippincott, $3. (11/8/34, postponed from 11/2/34)

Belloc, Hilaire
CROMWELL
Lippincott, $4. (10/25/34, postponed from 10/19/34)

Borland, Hal
VALOR: THE STORY OF A DOG
Farrar & Rinehart, $1.50 instead of $2.

Bottome, Phyllis
INNOCENCE AND EXPERIENCE
Houghton, $2.50. (11/2/34, postponed from 10/9/34)

Boyle, Kay
MY NEXT BRIDE
Harcourt, $2.50. (11/8/34, postponed from 11/1/34)

Cahill, Holger, ed.
ART IN AMERICA
Reynal & Hitchcock, $1 instead of $2.50.

Carr, Harry
RIDING THE TIGER
Houghton, $2.50. (11/9/34, postponed from 10/9/34)

Chatterton, E. Keble
DANGER ZONE
Little, Brown, $4. (11/23/34, postponed from 10/26/34)

Close, Upton
CHALLENGE
Farrar & Rinehart, $3. (11/15/34, postponed from 11/1/34)

De La Roche, Mazo
BESIDE A NORMAN TOWER
Little, Brown, $2.50. (11/23/34, postponed from 10/26/34)

Dennis, Lawrence
THE COMING AMERICAN FASCISM
Harper, $2.50. (12/34 or 1/35, postponed from 10/17/34)

d'Orliac, Jehanne
JOAN OF ARC AND HER COMPANIONS
Lippincott, $3. (11/15/34, postponed from 10/26/34)

Elder, Annie Lee and Munger, Helen Perrine
THE BOOK OF PUPPETS
Lothrop, $1.50. (10/31/34, postponed from 9/20/34)

Field, Peter
DRY GULCH ADAMS
Morrow, $2. (11/12/34, postponed from 11/6/34)

Gardner, Erle Stanley
THE CASE OF THE CURIOUS BRIDE
Morrow, $2. (11/12/34, postponed from 11/6/34)

Haggard, Howard W.
THE DOCTOR IN HISTORY
Yale Univ. Press, $3.75. (10/30/34, postponed from 10/23/34)

HANDBOOK OF THE SOVIET UNION
John Day, $3. (11/16/34, postponed from 10/4/34)

Hanighen, F. C. and Zischka, Antoine
THE SECRET WAR
John Day, $2.75 instead of $3.

MacDougall, Alice Foote
ALICE FOOTE MACDOUGALL'S COOK BOOK
Lothrop, $2.50. (11/8/34, postponed from 10/19/34)

MacLeod, LeRoy
THE CROWDED HILL
Reynal & Hitchcock, $2.50. (11/7/34, postponed from 10/10/34)

Morgan, Beatrice Burton
SWEET TALK
Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (10/29/34, postponed from 10/22/34)

Morton, H. V.
IN THE STEPS OF THE MASTER
Dodd, Mead, $3(?). (11/15/34, postponed from 10/25/34)

Neumann, Alfred
ANOTHER CAESAR
Knopf, $3. (1/35, postponed from 10/29/34)

Nordhoff, Charles and Hall, James Norman
PITCAIRN'S ISLAND
Little, Brown, $2.50. (11/2/34, advanced from 11/9/34)

Oursler, Fulton
JOSHUA TODD
Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (11/21/34, postponed from 11/5/34)

Pearson, Drew and Brown, Constantine
THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC GAME
Harper. (Indefinitely postponed from 11/1/34)

Peterkin, Julia
A PLANTATION CHRISTMAS
Houghton, $1. (11/9/34, postponed from 10/30/34)

R. G.
PRELUDE TO THE PAST
Morrow, $3. (11/12/34, postponed from 11/5/34)

Rascoe, Burton and Conklin, Groff, eds.
THE SMART SET ANTHOLOGY
Reynal & Hitchcock, $3.50. (11/1/34, postponed from 9/26/34)

Richmond, Admiral Sir Herbert
SEA POWER IN THE MODERN WORLD
Reynal & Hitchcock, $3. (11/7/34, postponed from 10/10/34)

Seabury, Katharine
THE FUN OF HAVING CHILDREN
Lothrop, $1.75. (10/31/34, postponed from 9/20/34)

Shaw, Flora Faison
FINGER PAINTING
Little, Brown, $2.50. (11/23/34, postponed from 11/9/34)

Smith, Alfred E.
THE CITIZEN AND HIS GOVERNMENT
Harper. (Indefinitely postponed from 11/1/34)

Spaeth, Sigmund
THE FACTS OF LIFE IN POPULAR SONG
Whittlesey House, $1.50. (11/26/34, postponed from 11/13/34)

Spring, Howard
SHABBY TIGER
Covici, Friede, $2.50. (1/25/35, postponed from 10/18/34)

Stern, Philip Van Doren and Asbury, Herbert
THE BREATHLESS MOMENT
Knopf. (12/3/34, postponed from 10/22/34)

Tarkington, Booth
LITTLE ORVIE
Doubleday, $2.50. (11/7/34, postponed from 10/24/34)

Tchernavin, Vladimir
I SPEAK FOR THE SILENT
Hale, Cushman & Flint. (Indefinitely postponed from 10/15/34)

Tomlinson, H. M.
SOUTH TO CADIZ
Harper, $2.50. (11/8/34, postponed from 10/17/34)

Tucker, Theodore and Pout, Muriel
AWKWARD QUESTIONS OF CHILDHOOD
Kendall, $1.75. (11/23/34, postponed from 10/26/34)

Vance, Louis Joseph
THE LONE WOLF'S LAST PROWL
Lippincott, $1.50. (11/8/34, postponed from 11/2/34)

Wheeler-Bennett, John W.
THE PIPE DREAM OF PEACE
Morrow. (1935, postponed from 11/7/34)

Willson, Beckles
FRIENDLY RELATIONS
Little, Brown, $4. (11/23/34, postponed from 11/9/34)

Wright, Richardson
WINTER DIVERSIONS OF A GARDENER
Lippincott, $2.50. (11/15/34, postponed from 10/26/34)

A Million Dollar Industry

A FEW COPIES of the Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library report, entitled, "A Million Dollar Industry", especially commended by Clarence E. Ridley, executive director of the International City Managers' Association, Chicago, during his discussion of annual reports at the Montreal conference, are available at A. L. A. Headquarters and may be borrowed without charge. Requests will be filled in the order of their receipt. Address the Publicity Department, A. L. A. Headquarters, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Classified Advertisements

30c per line—minimum charge $1

For Sale

LIBRAIRIE FRANCAISE, Coin De France (French book store), 14 West 48th St., New York. Everything in French books and magazines. Catalog monthly. We supply Universities, Libraries, Schools at wholesale price.

•

LIBRARY BUREAU two section steel bookstack. Non-free standing with adjustable shelves. Very reasonable. Bessemer Township Public Library, Ramsay, Mich.

•

R. R. BOWKER CO., 62 W. 45th St., New York. *American Book Prices Current,* "An Index to Sales for the Seven Years from 1916 to 1922," original price, $30, special price to close, $3. *American Book Prices Current* was indexed only for this one span of years, and the project proved too expensive for continuation. These volumes were taken over by the Bowker Company from E. P. Dutton & Company. The book gives title, author and correct date for over 50,000 books, and has been used by some libraries as a volume by which to make available to the general public information as to which books come under the classification of rarity. Only a few copies are available at this price.

•

A FINE RUN of twenty-one bound volumes of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL from 1904 to 1914. Offers solicited for the lot or for certain years that may be needed to complete your set. A.C.F.

Positions Wanted

TRAINED LIBRARIAN, young woman, would like a government library position in one of the United States Possessions other than Philippine Islands. Are there any vacancies? B15.

•

MUSIC LIBRARIAN, capable young American woman, with good background of American and European training and experience, available October 15. Excellent references. B 14.

Position Open

SMALL LIBRARY in New York City requires trained cataloger six afternoons per week. Address B16 giving full particulars in own handwriting.

French Books For Sale

The **FRENCH BOOK CO.**, 556 Madison Ave., New York, **carries the largest Assortment of French books of all French publishers. Over 500,000 French books in stock. Library orders filled at wholesale prices.** Catalogues on request. **"New York's Largest French Book Shop".**

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, Of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, published twice-a-month, at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1934.

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Holden, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the R. R. Bowker Co., publishers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business manager are:

Publisher . . . . . R. R. BOWKER CO.
62 West 45th St., New York

Editor . . . . . BERTINE E. WESTON
62 West 45th St., New York

Business Manager . . . . . ALBERT R. CRONE
62 West 45th St., New York

2. That the owners are:

R. R. BOWKER CO., 62 West 45th St., New York.
MARIAN A. OSBORNE, Haverford, Pa.
J. A. HOLDEN, 62 West 45th St., New York.
F. G. MELCHER, 62 West 45th St., New York.
A. R. CRONE, 62 West 45th St., New York.
A. C. FRASCA, 62 West 45th St., New York.
L. C. GREENE, 62 West 45th St., New York.
MILDRED C. SMITH, 62 West 45th St., New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are:

NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the persons or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bonafide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. A. HOLDEN, *Secretary.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 1st day of October, 1934.

ARMOND FRASCA,
Notary Public, New York Co., N. Y., No. 575,
Reg. No. 5F352.

[Seal] (My commission expires March 30, 1935)

HOW TO RUN A RENTAL LIBRARY

by

Groff Conklin

These chapters indicate a splendid vocational book:

I. PRELIMINARY SUGGESTIONS . . . .

1. Introduction.—2. Qualifications for Running a Library: A. Practical Business Attitude and Experience. B. Capital. C. Love and Knowledge of Books.—3. Summary.

II. LOCATION, LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT . .

1. Location: A. In the Home. B. In a Store.—2. Lease.—3. Sharing Space.—4. Equipment: A. Condition of Store. B. Shelves. C. Furniture. D. Cash Register or Till. E. Stationery. F. Store Room.—5. Store Arrangement.—6. Sales Helps.—7. Summary.—8. Buying an Existing Library.

III. LIBRARY STOCK . . . . . .

1. Introduction.—2. Divisions and Arrangement of Stock.—3. Buying of Stock: A. Aids to Stock Selection. B. The Purchase Budget. C. From Whom to Buy. D. Discounts.—4. Preparation of Stock: A. Book Jackets. B. Store Jackets.—5. Remainders.—6. Cash Reserve.—7. Buying Used Books.—8. Older Titles.—9. Reprints: A. Reprints at Lower Rate.—10. Resale of Used Books.—11. Children's Section: A. Well-Rounded Children's Library. B. Children's Reprints and Series.

IV. LIBRARY SYSTEM . . . . . .

1. Introduction.—2. One-Card Entry System: A. Customer Card. B. Card Files. C. Information Required; Deposits. D. Finding a Customer's Card. E. "Peak" Business Method.—3. Overdue and Reserve Notification.—4. Library Rates: A. Regular. B. Non-Fiction.—5. Reasons Against Charging a Fee.—6. Conserving Deposits.—7. Customers Sign Cards.—8. Numbering Books: A. The Book Card. B. Book Card as Stock Control. C. Daily Book-Entry Record.—9. Dating Books, How to Figure a Book's Earnings.—10. Procedure in Per-Day Rental.—11. When to Retire Books.—12. Lost Books and Confiscations.

V. FOR SALE STOCK . . . . . .

1. Introduction.—2. Books for Sale?—3. The Books-For-Sale Market.—4. Buying.—5. Reprints.—6. Non-Fiction.—7. Stock Control Cards.—8. Display Methods.—9. Other Types of Merchandise: A. Greeting Cards. B. Magazines. C. Magazine Subscriptions. D. Stamps. E. Stationery.—10. Summary.

VI. BOOKKEEPING METHODS FOR A RENTAL LIBRARY AND SMALL BOOKSHOP . . .

1. Introduction.—2. Bank Account.—3. Daily Income Sheets.—4. Tabulation of Sales: A. Deposit Each Day.—5. Expense Sheets: A. Petty Cash. B. Monthly Form.—6. Cumulative Profit and Loss Report.—7. Inventory: A. Stock Inventory. B. Non-Fiction Inventory. C. Reprint Inventory. D. Summary.—8. Further Forms: A. Various Charts.—9. Bookkeeping Procedure.—10. Conclusion.

VII. ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY . . . .

1. Introduction.—2. Free Advertising: A. Help from Friends. B. Hand-Made Posters. C. Help from Public Library. D. Various Tie-Ups. E. Window Display.—3. Paid Advertising: A. Professionally Designed Posters. B. Business Cards. C. Distribution of Book Lists. D. Display Advertisements.—4. House-to-House Calls?—5. Free Delivery and Mailing.

VIII. OTHER TYPES OF LIBRARIES . . . .

1. Introduction.—2. Libraries in a Department Store or General Merchandise Store.—3. In a Drug Store, Stationery Store, Tea Shop.—4. In a Hotel or Club.—5. Mail-Order Library; Delivery Library.

Cloth - 132 pages

$1.25

R. R. BOWKER CO. 62 West 45th Street NEW YORK

BOOK WEEK
November 11-17

Help them get the right new book!

Parents, teachers, boys and girls, will all appreciate receiving copies of the selected list of books in THE BOOKSHELF for BOYS and GIRLS.

Quantity Rates

10	copies	$ .50
25	"	1.50
50	"	2.50
100	"	4.00
250	"	8.75
500	"	15.00
1000	"	25.00
5000	"	100.00

F. O. B. New York

R. R. BOWKER CO.
62 W. 45th Street New York

THE HADDON CRAFTSMEN, INC., CAMDEN, N. J.